The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO THURSDAY OCTOBER 8, 1896. XXXV—NO. 30

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1862 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B G B

We're determined to make it pay you to buy ALL your Dry Goods here—either to come specially, or include the store in your Exposition visit, or by ordering through our Mail Order department If coming, so you can see and judge of the advantages claimed for you here, is entirely out of the question—write us for samples of any kind of Dress Goods you want—and send your name and address so you'll get the new catalogue—you'll want that whether you come or not—it will tell about the new Jackets Capes, Suits, Children's Wraps, Boys' Clothing and all the needed household Dry Goods. —You'll find that it will pay you, as we've made sure with goods that have merit, on a small profit price basis, it shall. As examples of the largest and best collection of

American Dress Goods

32 to 40 inches wide—

20c to 45c a yard

we ever offered. Note these:

33 inch Navy Blue Cheviot Serge—**20c a yard**—navy only—and the right shade—no uneven look about them, but nice, soft, sightly goods.

Four different lines strictly all wool Check Suitings—36 inches wide—**35c a yard.**

Fine Foreign Dress Goods and Suitings 50c to $6 00 a yard.

50 inch All-Wool Black Canvas Weave Suitings—**35c a yard**—goods you'd expect to be at least half a dollar.

Black Serges from a 38 inch nice finished serge at **25c a yard** up to include the finest imported.

$1 25 Kid Gloves 75c pair

—Cluze patent thumb, gussetted fingers, imperial point stitching on back—four pearl buttons to match—tan, red tan, brown, slate, mode, navy blue, black—an unusual chance for you afforded by the greatest Kid Glove deal we ever made—new gloves made for this season—3120 pairs—send us your order (don't forget size) and we'll send you the best glove value you ever saw.

Cloak Room is in complete readiness to supply your wants in that line to the advantage of your pocketbook.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

A Superbly Appointed Train.

Undoubtedly the handsomest train between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, the Superiors and Duluth is the "North Western Limited," which leaves Chicago at 6:30 p. m. daily via the North Western Line (Chicago & North Western Ry). Its equipment, which is entirely new throughout, and embraces compartment sleeping cars, buffet, smoking and library cars, standard sleeping cars, dining and ladies' coaches, has every luxury which imagination can conceive or mind invent for the comfort and convenience of passengers. All agents sell tickets via the Chicago & North Western Ry. For full information apply to agents of connecting line, or address W. B. Kniskern, G. P. and T. A., Chicago, Ill.

Low Rate Excursions South.

On the first and third Tuesday of each month till October about half-rates for round trip will be made to points in the South by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Discount to "Independent" Readers.

Any reader of THE INDEPENDENT sending ten 2-cent stamps to the Trade Company, Boston, Mass., will receive Marion Harland's famous "Talks," containing twelve articles on good living and how to live.

It will pay you to deal with Matt Clemens, Navarre, when you need groceries.

TOM WATSON CAN ROAR

Sewall Accepts as One Tale of Popocrat Ticket.

OTHER TALE'S KICK IGNORED.

The Maine Man Writes a Letter In Which He Accepts the Nomination Tendered Him by the Democrats—Full Text of the Document.

BATH, Me., Oct. 7.—Hon. Arthur Sewall, Democratic candidate for vice president of the United States, has made public his letter of acceptance. It is as follows:

Hon. Stephen M. White, Chairman and Member of the Notification Committee:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to accept in writing, as I have already verbally done, the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party as its candidate for vice president of the United States. And in so doing I am glad first to express my satisfaction that the platform of our party, which has commanded my life long allegiance, is honestly and fully declaratory of all the principles and especially of the absorbing financial issue upon which as you say I took my stand, "When the hours of triumph seemed remote and when arrogant money changers throughout the world boasted that the conquest of the American masses was completed."

These principles have been of late in abeyance, but only because those whom we trusted to maintain them have failed to do so, these principles can never die. We have rescued our party from those who under the influence of the money power have controlled and debased it. Our mission now is to rescue from this same power, and its foreign allies, our own beloved country. This is the first and highest duty imposed by our party's platform; upon the performance of this duty all other reforms must wait. The test of party principles is the government they assure; the proof of good government is a contented and happy people, and the supreme test of both is the ability to guide the country through crisis as well as to administer the government in ordinary times. Our people now face a crisis, a crisis more serious than any since the war. To what party shall they turn in their dire emergency? It is true that the present crisis may not involve all equally, that there are those who do not suffer now and may not suffer should the crisis threatened by the gold standard come on in all its fury.

Human selfishness makes these deaf to all appeals, but to these, fortunately, the Democratic party has never needed to appeal to win its battles, nor does it now, save as there are some among them who can rise superior to self in the sacrifice which such a crises demands of every patriot. We are told that the country has prospered under the present monetary standard, that its wealth has enormously increased. Granted so, but in whose hands? In the hands of the toilers, the farmers, the miners, the fabricators in factories, the traders of the nation's wealth in peace, its defenders in war? have they the prosperity which was theirs so late as 20 years ago? I deny it. They deny it. None affirm it save those whose interests it is to do so. Whose profit would diminish as prosperity returns to those on whose distress they thrive?

All is indeed right between capital and labor. The "best money in the world" is none too good for those who have got it, but how is it with the 90 per cent of our people who have "got it to get?" How is it with those who must buy this "best money in the world" with the products of their own labor? These are the people for whom the Democratic party would legislate. What is the best money for these? is the question for all to ask who really love this land. How else can you increase labors' purchasing power but by increasing the price of labors products? Is it a fair measure of values, that in our great producing section ten bushels of potatoes must be paid for a dollar, ten bushels of oats for a dollar, six bushels of corn for a dollar, three bushels of wheat and all other products of the soil, and mines, and the labor of all wage earners at the same ratio? Does any fair mind say this is honest money that forces such an exchange, and if it is not a fair exchange, is it honest, is it less than robbery?

This is the condition to which the single gold standard has brought us. Under it the appreciation of the "best money in the world" has increased the wealth of the rich, and for the same reason has increased the debt of the debtor. So it has been, so under the present standard it must continue to be. With these object lessons about me, little need have we for history and statistics, and the studies of scholars. Little satisfaction it is to us that they have warned us long since of the deadly evil of the gold standard. It has brought us at last to the parting of the ways. Whither shall the people go—in the way that has led to the enslavement, or into that which offers them their only chance to regain individual liberty, lasting prosperity, and happiness? Let not our opponents charge us with creating class distinction. Alas, for the republic they are already here, created by the Republican policy of the last 30 years, created by the very system we would now overthrow and destroy. Nor do we raise a sectional issue. The nomination you tender repels the charge.

None knew better than I that this nomination is meant as no personal tribute, but as an assurance that our party is a non-sectional party. Not by our policy, but only by the continuance of the gold standard can sectionalism be revived. Neither shall our opponents be permitted to terrify the people by predictions that temporary disturbances or panic will come from the policy we propose. The American people will be loyal to the nation's money, will stand behind it and maintain it at whatever value they themselves may put upon it. Once before in the present generation have our people been called upon to face a momentous crisis. What then said Mr. Lincoln, the chosen leader of the plain people of the land? Was he awed by threats or weakened by the wily persuasion of the false friends, who, as today, pleaded for compromise with wrong. His answer was:

"If our sense of duty forbids this, then let us stand by our duty fearlessly and effectively. Let us be diverted by none of these sophistical contrivances wherewith we are so industriously placed and belabored, controvenes such as groping for some middle ground between right and wrong reversing the divine rule and calling not the sinners but the righteous to repentance, such as invocations to Washington, imploring men to unsay what Washington said, and undo what Washington did. Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us. Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

We know well the nature of the struggle in which we are engaged, we are anxious only that the people of the land shall understand it, and then our battle is one. Behind the strong entrenchment of the gold standard are gathered all those favored classes it has fostered, the only dangerous classes of the land. Avarice and unholy greed are there, every trust and combination is there. Every monopoly is there, led by the greatest monopoly of all, the monopoly of the power of gold. With us in our assault upon these entrenchments are all these unselfish men, who not now suffering themselves, cannot rest content with conditions so full of sufferings for others, and that vaster number of our people who have been sacrificed to the small and selfish class who now resist their attempts to regain their ancient rights and liberties. These are the patriots of 1896; the foes of a "dishonest dollar" which enriches 10 per cent of our people to rob the rest; the defenders of the homes of the land, the public morals and the public faith, both of which alike forbid the payment of government obligations in a coin costlier to those who have to pay than that the contract calls for; the defenders of the honor of the nation whose most sacred charge is to care for the welfare of all its citizens.

The free and unlimited coinage of silver is the sole remedy with which to check the wrongs of today, to undo the ruin of the past and for our inspiration we have the justice of our cause and those cherished principles of Jefferson and Jackson which shall be our guide on our return to power. "Equal and exact justice to all men, absolute acquiescence in decisions of the majority, the vital principles of republic, the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith." Profoundly sensible of the high honor of the nomination you tender,

I am, truly yours,

ATRHUR SEWALL.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Democrats Admit a Republican Majority of 10,000 Next Month.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 7.—Of the 168 towns in the state elections were held in 162. Returns have been received from 146 of these towns. Those not heard from are isolated and without wire communication and containing so few voters as to be of inconsiderable importance. Of the 146 towns heard from 133 have elected the Republican ticket, which shows a gain of 12 towns over the election of last year.

These towns have given the Republican majority, averaging about 100, indicating an approximate majority in the state of 15,000. Of the 16 towns now missing, nine are considered as safely Republican with insignificant Republican majorities. These missing towns, together with the larger towns of New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Derby, Ansonia and Naugatuck, where no electsons were held, according to the estimates of the Republican managers, would give a Republican majority in the state of about 20,000.

At the Democratic headquarters, however, while they concede an apparent Republican majority of 10,000 or 12,000 they claim that local issues were too sharply defined to permit of an expression on the national issues, and that the Republican majority in Connecticut on Nov. 3 will not exceed 10,000.

FLORIDA DEMOCRATIC.

The Party Carried the State by a Good Majority.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 7.—In the general election for state and county officials held throughout Florida there were three tickets in the field for state officers, Democratic, Republican and Populist, and also for county officers in nearly all the counties. The gold Democrats supported the Democratic ticket and there is no doubt of its success by a good majority. In the election the Australian ballot system was used for the first time in this city. The result of the system was very satisfactory and the election passed off very quietly.

Several important amendments to the state constitution were voted on, the most important being one to abolish October elections. It is believed that this amendment has been adopted.

Hill Will Support the Ticket.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Elliot Danforth, chairman of the Democratic state committee has returned to town after having had an interview with Senator Hill at Albany. He assured callers at headquarters that the senator would give his adhesion to both the national and state Democratic tickets. Mr. Danforth left it to be questioned, however, if Senator Hill will accept the Chicago platform.

A Wheelmen's Republican Day.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Saturday, Oct. 17, has been set aside by the wheelmen's department of the national Republican committee as wheelmen's day. Parades and special meetings for the cyclists will be held in every community in the United States where wheelmen reside.

Manufacturers Want a Reduction.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 7.—Committees representing the green bottle manufacturers and workers are at present conferring at the Monongahela house on the schedule of wages to be in vogue during the next fire. The meeting was called by the manufacturers, who want the men to consent to a reduction of 30 per cent from the full list. The workers desire the full list rates restored, but everything points to an amicable settlement of the difficulties.

A Foreign Missionary Meeting.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 7.—The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Philadelphia branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church began this morning in the Arch Street church, Allegheny, Rev. Appleton Bash, Ph. D., pastor. Delegates are present from all the conferences of Pennsylvania and Delaware, and from two of the conferences of New York state. The aggregate attendance of delegates is 500.

Bishop Bachman Dead.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Oct. 7.—A telegram has been received by the provincial elders conference of the Moravian church announcing the death of Bishop Henry T. Bachman, which occurred at the parsonage of the Moravian church at Grace Hill, Ia.

A Druggists' Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—The twenty-second annual convention of the National Wholesale Druggists' association is being held here, President J. C. Eliel of Minneapolis in the chair.

THEY DEFIED THE RAIN

Enthusiastic Delegations Called at Canton.

HEARD THE MAJOR'S PLAIN TRUTHS

A Crowd of Strong-Lunged Visitors From East Brady, Pa., Made an Enthusiastic Call—McKinley's Speech to Them—The Other Crowds There.

CANTON, O., Oct. 7.—The regular west-bound train brought two extra coaches to this city filled with shouting McKinley men from East Brady, Clarion county, Pa. They were headed by a band and banner announcing the party as "Plutocrats of Clarion county, Pa." The delegation was introduced by N. E. Graham and addressed by Major McKinley from his front porch.

No more enthusiastic callers have been here that those from Tonawanada and Buffalo and Syracuse, N. Y., and Lenewee county, Mich. And through the drenching showers the callers marched to the McKinley home, making the city resound with their enthusiasm, while mounted troops and large bands of music, and finely drilled companies uniformed in Mackintoshes evoked cheers from the thousands who stood sheltered in the doorways and under awnings while the visitors marched by. The formal receptions of the visiting delegations did not end the demontrations. Soon as the city was shrouded in darkness, the clubs were again on the street, Michigan and New York and Ohio uniting to form the spectacle. When the parade was well organized it marched and countermarched past the McKinley home, and was reviewed from the little stand on the front lawn by Major and Mrs. McKinley, President Higgins of the Indiana and Republican league and members of the McKinley household.

A special train of five coaches arrived bringing the lumber dealers of Buffalo and Tonawanda. This was a distinguished appearing and thoroughly enthusiastic delegation. It was composed of business men connected with the lumber trade, and according to the statement of the spokesman, including many former Democrats. The reception was held in the Tabernacle, rain preventing a demonstration on the lawn. Millard S. Burns made the introductory address.

Shortly after 5 o'clock a special train of five coaches arrived, bearing the Republican clubs of Syracuse, N. Y. Most prominent in this was a handsomely uniformed and well-drilled Syracuse escort, an organization affected in 1864. There were also representatives of 13 other clubs, including a detachment of wheelmen. The delegation was introduced by Daniel Crichton, a business man.

A few minutes after the Syracuse party arrived a special train of ten coaches reached Canton, bringing a delegation named in honor of Lenewee, and organized in the county of Adrian, Mich. The party was made up of about 90 per cent of farmers. The delegation in a pouring rain marched to the McKinley home to view the lawn. They then returned to the Tabernacle, where Henry C. Smith made the introductory address.

Major McKinley spoke as follows to the Pennsylvania delegation:

I am very regretful that the day is so inclement upon which you make your call. I am glad to meet each one of you at my home. I have received a great many delegations as your spokesman has said in the past two months, many of them larger than yours, but from the shouts I have heard from you today I am sure none of them had better lungs than yours. (Laughter.) And none of them were more earnest in their support of Republican principles than the little body of men gathered about me today. There is one thing which I think we are sometimes too apt to forget—we are too apt to forget what is behind us and too apt to be heedless of our own experience. We can hardly realize that from 1873 to 1893 we reduced the public debt from $2,333,331,308 in 1866 to $570,000,000. We paid off during those twenty years $1,623,581,653 of the public debt. And we were under a protective and sound money system when we were making the large payments

Two-thirds of that great debt has disappeared, and while we were paying it off we were building in this country the most splendid industrial enterprises, giving constant and steady employment to American labor at fair wages and giving to the farmers of the country a just reward for their toil and labor. During that period for the greater part of the time we were selling more goods abroad than we were buying abroad. And the balance of trade was therefore in our favor, and that balance of trade, settled as it was in gold, gave us the good yellow money from the other side of the ocean. Now, my fellow citizens, four years ago the people of this country determined to change the policy, and they did change it.

What has been the result? We have since that time created a national debt, principal and interest, of about $300,000,000. We have had for the greater part of that time a deficiency in the treasury, the government not collecting sufficient revenues to meet its current expenses; and labor has been illy employed as it was in that period. Your spokesman tells us that in your own county 31 blast furnaces have been stopped. What does that mean? It means that labor has been unemployed. It means that comforts have been taken away from hundreds of American homes which they had previously enjoyed. It means distress and what is true of your county has been substantially true—possibly not to so large a degree—of other counties of your state and throughout the entire country.

Now what we want to do, whether we are railroad men or farmers, or professional men or mechanics, or laboring men, is to get back to a policy that will give us a chance to increase our manufacturing, improve our home market, extend our foreign market, and give employment every day in the year to every workingman who wants work. (Applause.) If we will but follow the lamp of experience, and follow in the direction which the light of that lamp lead us, on the third day of November we will vote down the policies which have brought ur these conditions and vote to continue a monetary system built upon a solid basis, which will give us the best money in the world, a money which panics cannot disturb and business failures cannot depreciate. (Tremendous cheering and cries of "Pennsylvania will vote that way.")

We want good times, plenty of work, good wages and good money. How will you vote? (Cries of "for McKinley.") I thank you most heartily for this call and bid you all good morning. (Applause.)

BLOCKED BY SHIPS.

Filibusters Can't Get Out of Jacksonville.

THE CRUISER NEWARK IS THERE.

Revenue Cutters Joined by the Naval Vessel to Help Prevent the Proposed Expedition to Cuba—Deputy U. S. Marshals Swarm the Ships.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 7.—The government has put a strict watch upon Jacksonville to prevent any filibustering expedition from leaving port. The cruiser Newark, which left Key West last Saturday under sealed orders, is now anchored off the St. John's bar, where a commanding view of the entrance to the river is to be had. The revenue cutters Boutwell and Merrill are anchored in the stream at the foot of Liberty street within 100 yards of the filibustering steamers Three Friends and Commodore, which are tied at the same wharf. The Merrill arrived from Charleston. Captain Kilgore of the Boutwell said that both cutters would remain here to prevent a suspected expedition from getting away. The inference was also drawn from his remarks that the stay of the Newark at the mouth of the river would be indefinite.

A statement that the Dauntless would be blown up if it should attempt to leave port, which has been attributed to Captain Kilgore, was addressed to Engineer Deveraux of the Dauntless in jest, the two men being old friends. However, Captain Kilgore has positive instructions not to allow any of the alleged filibustering vessels to leave port without permission of the collector of customs, who in turn communicates with the treasury department. With such permission the Dauntless left for Brunswick, Ga., yesterday to engage in towing.

The commodore was to have left port to do some towing on the coast and it was given permisson to go providing an officer from the Boutwell could be placed on board. The boat did not go, but remains tied up at the wharf watched by the two cutters.

Besides all this, deputy marshals are stationed on the Three Friends and the Commodore, and there is not even a possibility that the anticipated expedition can leave port.

THE CZAR IN PARIS.

He and the Czarina Given a Royal Welcome by French People.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The entrance of the czar and czarina into Paris was the occasion of wild demonstrations by the populace all the way to the Russian embassy, where they are stopping.

President and Mme. Faure called and then the royal pair went to church.

The czar then drove to the Elysee palace alone in order to return the visit of President Faure, and the czarina returned to the Russian embassy.

Later in the day Mme. Carnot, widow of the late president of France, and her son called at the Russian embassy and had a brief but cordial interview with the czarina.

The czar after leaving the Elysee palace drove to the residence of M. Loubet, president of the senate, and M. Brisson, president of the chamber of deputies, where he left cards.

Later he went to the palace. President Faure, surrounded by the members of his military household, met the czar at the portico of the palace, and after warmly shaking hands with his majesty they proceeded to a salon, where they remained in conversation for 20 minutes.

The president then conducted the czar to another salon, where the ministers were presented to his majesty, and thence the latter was escorted to the Grande Salle des Fetes, where 500 senators and deputies were presented to the distinguished visitor.

On returning to the Russian embassy, he received the presidents of the chambers, the cabinet ministers and the members of the diplomatic corps.

Later the czar and czarina attended a dinner at the Elysee palace. Then they went to the theater.

MURDERING TRAMPS.

The Horrible Charge Against Brakemen on an Eastern Road.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 7.—The police of this city believe that brakemen of the Consolidated railroad have been ruthlessly murdering tramps caught stealing rides on cars of that line. It is asserted that ten bodies, all mangled by being run over by trains have been found on the tracks of the Consolidated within the last six months.

The dispatch states that a man named Moloney from Brooklyn was shot twice and thrown from a train by the train hands, but survived his injuries and has given information to the authorities which led to the arrest of a brakeman named Bean. The latter, according to the story, confessed to the superintendent of police of New Haven that the trainmen made it a practice to kill tramps found on their cars.

Pittsburg May Get a Game.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—The champions and the Cleveland ball team have gone to Cleveland where they will play as many of the remaining games as may be necessary to settle the contest for the Temple cup unless a seventh should be required, in which event Pittsburgh will get it. It is announced that the total receipts for the three games played in Baltimore amounted to but $4,500.

BRYAN IN INDIANAPOLIS.

He Spoke to Big Crowds In the Hoosier Capital.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 7.—The reception accorded William Jennings Bryan on his arrival in Indianapolis was as nearly as great as any he has received during his entire trip. He made five speeches here, two in the afternoon and three at night, and at each meeting he addressed immense audiences, one of which was nearly as large as that addressed by him on the Boston Common, the largest of the campaign.

The Bryan party arrived in Indianapolis at 12:45 o'clock, and was received at the station with great enthusiasm from many thousands gathered about the station. He was taken immediately to the Grand hotel, and the parade from the depot to the hotel was a continuous ovation to the candidate.

The Cleveland club in Prince Albert coats and silk hats, the Indianapolis Republican Silver club and the Gray club acted as escorts, and the parade passed through streets lined with people, the principal thoroughfares being so crowded that the sidewalks were roped off in order to keep the crowds from pressing upon the carriages.

After dinner Mr. Bryan addressed the largest crowd of the day at the state house. Every inch of available standing and climbing room was taken. The park in front of the state house was packed with humanity, the streets on either side were crowded, and people were gathered in the windows of the buildings across the street in order to see the candidate, even if they could not hear him. Probably less than one-fourth of the audience heard his speech, but those who were able to get within the sound of his voice were enthusiastic to a degree.

It would be an impossibility to estimate the crowd so great was it. Mr. Bryan began talking at 3:15 o'clock and made a half hour's speech.

After the nominee had concluded his remarks at the state house he was taken to Tomlinson hall, where he spoke to as many people as could be gotten into and in front of the balcony where he stood. This meeting was also enthusiastic and often during his speech the candidate was stopped by the demonstrations of approval. At night he spoke to three more audiences, one to the Commercial Travelers' association in the Grand hotel and one from a platform outside the courthouse and one in Tomlinson hall. The speech inside the hall was to the laboring men of Indianapolis.

His remarks were applauded to the echo.

PRESIDENT ON A YACHT.

He Leaves Buzzard's Bay — His Wife Takes a Train

BUZZARD'S BAY, Oct. 7.—The president has left on the Oneida. As everything was in readiness there was no delay in the departure of the yacht and in a few moments after Mr. Cleveland reached here she was steaming down the bay. Private Secretary Thurber is also the guest of Mr. Benedict on the trip. It is expected that the party will not reach Jersey City before Friday, as it was the intention to spend considerable time fishing as they proceed.

Mrs. Cleveland, with the children, traveled in a special car attached to the regular New York, New Haven & Hartford train for Boston. This car was dropped at Middleboro, and being taken up later by another train, proceeded on to Taunton and Providence and thence to Greenwich to visit Banker Benedict's family

Made a Sensational Confession.

NEWPORT, Ky., Oct. 7.—The case of John Seward, the detective charged with the subordination of perjury in the trials of Jackson and Walling, has been postponed. William Trusty, Sr., father of William Trusty, Jr., whom Seward introduced as a witness to swear that Pearl Bryan was found dead in Cincinnati and could not have been murdered on the Kentucky side of the river, made a confession, stating that certain attorneys offered $500 for such evidence and that Seward got his son to testify accordingly and then kept all money.

Will Meet on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The Venezuelan boundary commission will meet next Saturday for the first time in several months and it is expected that considerable business will be transacted. At least a large quantity of matter pertaining to the inquiry with which commission is charged has been collected by the agents who have been engaged all summer in this country and Europe and much of this will be in shape for final consideration.

IT WAS ACCIDENTAL.

ORRVILLE, Oct. 7.—Last night thieves entered the boot and shoe store of Adam Wirth & Son and stole a number of pairs of shoes and the thieves are not apprehended.

Carlyn McElhinney, the boy murderer of Dalton, was sent home when taken to the county jail yesterday, the sheriff refused to lock him up A great many sensational things have been said in regard to this boy in the press already. The whole thing was accidental.

Tourist Sleeping Cars to California Daily

Every day in the year Tourist Sleeping Cars are run through from Chicago to California via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western. Union Pacific and South Pacific R'y) Only $5 00 for completely equipped double berth from Chicago to the Pacific Coast. For tickets and full information apply to agents of connecting lines, or address W. B Kniskern. G. P & T. A., Chicago & North Western R'y, Chicago.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon Oct. 6, 1896:

LADIES

Demons, Mrs. Nora — May, Mrs. Sarah J.
Hogan, Miss Kittie — Morris, Miss Sadie

MEN.

Gardner, Thos. — Moog, Jacob
Harris, Chas. — Peters, Jerry
Myers, H. C. — Sigler, Frank

FOREIGN.

Cena Pietro (2)

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE POWERFUL ROCK

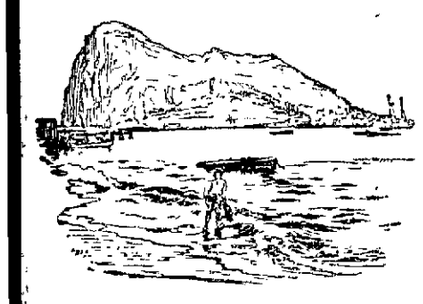
A MIGHTY FORCE IN THE COMING EUROPEAN STRUGGLE.

Gibraltar, the Thorn In the Side of Spain and the Menace to the White Czar—It Holds the Mediterranean In Its Keeping.

[Special Correspondence.]

ALGECIRAS, Spain, Sept. 18.—I am writing within sight of the great rock of Gibraltar, which I have just visited, and which towers against the horizon, more magnificent than any other portion of the coast of Spain or Africa. It lies like a lion couchant (a British lion), with its massive head reared defiantly and its body tapering away toward the Spanish mainland. There is something typical of power and strength in this glorious rock, which holds the Mediterranean in its keeping and commands the straits which give entrance into that vast inland sea. It is a force to be reckoned with in the coming struggle between England and Russia when they set about the partitioning of the Sick Man's dominions. We hear much of the great strength of the czar, of his millions of men and his illimitable domain, but when it shall have been decreed that the inevitable wrestling match take place it will be seen that the power that controls the coast of Europe and which holds such impregnable fortresses as Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus will win the day. Like the snows of winter, like the flakes from the clouds, the white czar can send down his Asiatic hordes, his indomitable Cossacks, but they will melt away before the black prows of British ironclads. This is the thought that comes to me as I gaze upon the immovable mountain before me, with its hundreds of gaping guns, its thousands of red coated soldiers, guarding the peace of Europe, while it holds the Pillars of Hercules.

It may be that we Americans have little respect for British prowess, having met and defeated John Bull's soldiers and sailors on sea and land, but we cannot withhold our admiration of British forecast and diplomacy. Admiration, however, does not blind our eyes to John Bull's lack of Christian courtesy, to his inhumanity, his greed and avariciousness. But when we see a na-



THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.

tion that has girdled the world with its fortresses, has subdued nations and kingdoms in all parts of the earth, we cannot but respect its worldly wisdom.

As you approach Gibraltar from the sea it rises before you grand and invincible. The steamer glides into its cool shadows, and the colors of its town come out, green and gray, with pink and yellow houses nestling beneath the crags, with heavy masses of clouds hanging over the Spanish portion, and, far beyond, the snow covered crests of the Spanish Sierras. All the ships of the world might anchor in its harbor and all the navies of Europe rendezvous there, if England would only allow them to, between the rock and the opposite low lying shore of the main. As Gibraltar is a free port and there are no vexatious regulations about luggage and merchandise, we can land there without trouble. Once ashore, we find a town of perhaps 20,000 people, more or less a floating population, while above, quartered in the rock galleries and the barracks, are from 5,000 to 6,000 soldiers. It is worth a voyage hither to inspect such of those caverns and galleries as the officers in command will allow you to, to look at the long rows of grim mounted guns and get an occasional glimpse of the monkeys. The guns and the soldiers we know came from old England, but the origin of the monkeys is a mystery, unless, as some think, they may have a submarine passage from the rock to the mountains of Africa, the north shore of which is visible across the straits.

Just above the town, which lies along its base on its northwest side, rises a ruined tower, which antedates anything else here except the rock itself. When the invading Africans, under the invincible Tarif, landed here, they found this old tower. Over on the opposite shore of Spain shine the white walls of a town named after this Arab chieftain. It is called Tarifa, and from this comes the modern word "tariff," which is such a stumbling block today to politicians and statesmen. After him came the renowned Tarik, who made this rock his base of operations against Spain nearly 1,200 years

He named it "Gebel-al-Tarik," the Rock of Tarik, and that name it has retained till the present day. Many facts and incidents of history group themselves about this wonderful rock. For instance, it was here and opposite that Hercules set up his Pillars to indicate the outermost bounds of the then known world. And from this symbol, it is said, we derived our dollar mark ($), which, in a slightly different form, was carried on the coins of Spain.

The Arabs held Gibraltar until King Ferdinand drove them all out of Spain, 400 years ago, and the Spaniards kept it till the year 1704, when the English took possession. The British records say that it was ceded to them by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, but the Spaniards have always maintained that they took it by treachery and have held it by force ever since. They have made strenuous efforts to recover their lost fortress, and at one time, from 1779 to 1784, they besieged it for more than three years, but without avail. Gibraltar still continues a British possession, and doubtless always will or until British power by sea and land is overthrown. Since that time the English have rendered assistance to Spain at critical periods of her history, notably under Wellington, when he drove the French out of the peninsula. But still they never will forget that Britain holds a portion of their territory, and till that is restored there never can be a cordial entente between these two nations.

Aside from the garrison and the ruling powers, Gibraltar is thoroughly Spanish. The currency is that of Spain, the accounts are kept in pesetas and all the "Rock Scorpions," as the natives are called, speak the Spanish language. The salary of the military governor is paid in pesetas, to the amount of 125,000 annually, which seems a very large amount even when reduced to its equivalent of $25,000, the peseta being equal to a franc, or 20 cents in our money.

J. A. ELDRIDGE.

A LAND OF FLOWERS.

In Nova Scotia Every One Has a Little Conservatory.

[Special Correspondence.]

HALIFAX, Sept. 28. — You would hardly think of Nova Scotia as a land of flowers if you had not been here. The name always suggested something bleak and barren until I came to Halifax. I found the town a mass of bloom. So are the other towns of this remarkable place. Even little Hawkesbury, on the strait of Canso, is full of sweet scented flowers.

Walk through the residence streets os Halifax, and you will find dozens of houses with conservatories. The housef are not pretentious; the conservatories often are. I saw one conservatory larger than the house to which it was attached.

Many of the houses have little make believe conservatories. The entrance of the house is at the side of a square bay window, well glazed. In this is set row upon row of potted plants. In other houses potted plants line every window sill, or window boxes, bright with blossoms, hang above the sidewalk. Every one has the infection. The poorest house has its one or two geraniums in the window. Those who have gardens have planted them with bright flowers in bewildering color combinations. Bright yellow and red mingle in almost every assortment and dominate the quieter hues.

The flowers of Nova Scotia are with few exceptions "old fashioned" flowers. There is mignonette and here geranium, there phlox and here the simple "candytutt." "Ragged sailors" are plentiful, and hollyhocks are a frequent growth. Rosebushes are not many, but the season for roses is over now.

When you go to market Saturday morning, you will meet many people carrying great bunches of ill assorted homely flowers. Flowers are the chief staple in the market. All the market women have them; many have nothing else. Some tie them in bunches; some stick the stems in moss, packed tight in a wooden plate. Ten cents is the usual price for a bunch, and the old market women thrust their fragrant wares under your nose as you tread this avenue of flowers around the postoffice and the market building.

In Charlottetown are many plants in every window. But there, as in Halifax, they don't know why it should be so. To these unconsciously romantic people it just "is so," and that is all they know about it.

ERNEST CLARK.

BOTH HANDS FREE.

The Unique Invention of a Jersey Genius. A Novel Umbrella.

[Special Correspondence.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—A support for umbrellas the adoption of which gives the wearer the free use of both hands and at the same time keeps the umbrella open and in position is a device just patented by a New Jersey genius.

This attachment, which weighs but 3½ ounces, it is claimed will be a boon to ladies who have shopping to do in stormy weather and who have their hands fully occupied in caring for their numerous bundles. Postmen who find it difficult to successfully handle an open

A NEW IDEA IN UMBRELLAS.

umbrella and deliver or collect mail at the same time and drivers who have no shelter from snow or rain may also derive benefit from this unique device.

The support consists of a light wire framework which is held in position by two straps, one of which passes about the body like a belt and the other over the shoulder. Attached to the shoulder strap is a spring framework of wire, which clamps about the handle of the umbrella and holds it in place, keeping it open over the wearer's head.

A spring which can be easily forced open by the thumb releases the umbrella when it is not required for use, and the holder can be unbuckled and carried in the pocket without inconvenience. The holder will fit any umbrella of ordinary size and can be worn either outside or inside the storm coat or sack.

C. L. B

THE FALL OPENINGS.

OLIVE HARPER'S OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE NEW STYLES.

Farewell to the Big Sleeve—Short Cape Designs—New Colored Serges—The Bolero—Jackets and Corsages—Narrower Skirts and Velvet Bodices.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Because there are so many new things to tell of this week I have gained a frightful headache trying to remember them all. It seems that every store in New York has had an "opening" this past week, and it keeps the conscientious fashion notes gatherer hustling to see them all. Then one has to take a day off in a dark room and try, with closed eyes, to bring order out of the confusion of form and color. First and foremost, the big sleeve that so charitably lent itself to the needs of the fat and the lean with such com-

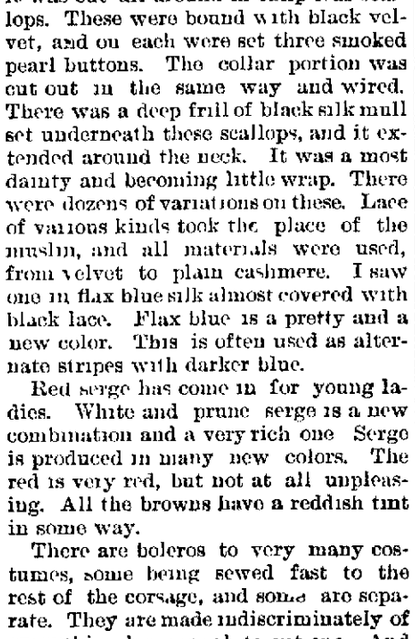
NEW WRAPS.

mendable impartiality is no more. In its place we have a little skimpy, measly looking sleeve that is so ashamed of its own ugliness that it adds a puff or ruffle or epaulet—anything—to hide the scanty and ill fitting shape it has. They don't even fit the shape of the arm, but wrinkle all along it. There are a few puffed elbow sleeves with upturned cuffs, but they make the exception to the rule of tight ones. What can't be cured must be endured, sisters. Anyway, there is a silver lining to the cloud. The new ones need far less stuff.

Among the things most in evidence aside from hats are the short capes. There are some of these intended more for ornamental than real use, though they do keep the upper part of the chest protected somewhat. One very original design had a black velvet foundation, with two very full rows of accordion plaited silk muslin. Above these was a triple plaited ruffle of the muslin so arranged that it was three inches deep on the edge—that is to say, it stood out that much from the velvet. Above this was a narrower rose plaiting, and then the velvet was allowed to show for a short distance. A full plaited ruche was set at the neck, with two velvet ribbon bows and two long ends. The cape was only wide enough to fit over the shoulders comfortably. Another very stylish short cape was of black grosgrain, and it was cut all around in tulip leaf scallops. These were bound with black velvet, and on each were set three smoked pearl buttons. The collar portion was cut out in the same way and wired. There was a deep frill of black silk mull set underneath these scallops, and it extended around the neck. It was a most dainty and becoming little wrap. There were dozens of variations on these. Lace of various kinds took the place of the muslin, and all materials were used, from velvet to plain cashmere. I saw one in flax blue silk almost covered with black lace. Flax blue is a pretty and a new color. This is often used as alternate stripes with darker blue.

Red serge has come in for young ladies. White and prune serge is a new combination and a very rich one. Serge is produced in many new colors. The red is very red, but not at all unpleasing. All the browns have a reddish tint in some way.

There are boleros to very many costumes, some being sewed fast to the rest of the corsage, and some are separate. They are made indiscriminately of everything big enough to cut one. And they are sewed and bestrewn with braid, buttons, beads and gold cord, to say nothing of spangles and regular embroidery. Accordion plaitings are seen on everything where it is possible to make them effective. Black silk muslin has proved so very pretty as a trimming that it is used to a very unusual extent. Ball dresses of light stuffs have the skirt cut in an exact circle, and this is ac-



BLACK SILK GOWN WITH NET WAIST.

cordion plaited all the way around. The effect of the floating drapery will be very beautiful.

I noticed many of the jackets and corsages had many more seams than they have had for a long time. This will be gladly hailed by stout ladies, to whom this is a becoming fashion. It gives them a far more slender appearance about the waist than the square back. These waists have sleeves made tight to the fore part of the arm, while the upper portion is slashed to show some puffs of silk or velvet of a contrasting color covered with lace. The wool laces are put forward as novelties—the yak and llamas and guipure. These are all in black. In white and cream there are Irish guipures, valenciennes and Arab lace, which are very handsome.

One may mention that skirts are narrower and not so stiff, and that all sorts of foot trimming and panels are shown to the new gowns. The vest bodice is still a favorite. Velvet and the beautiful new velutinas will be worn more than ever. OLIVE HARPER.

THE THICK OF THE FIGHT.

Political Fervor In Indiana—Campaign Reminiscences.

[Special Correspondence.]

ROCKVILLE, Ind., Sept. 29.—"Do you want to pay your debts with 50 cent dollars?" "Do you want to pay yourn with 200 cent dollars?" "Do you want all the cheap silver of the world dumped on us?" "Let 'em dump! We farmers can stand it." "You can't have a double standard." "We can." "It is an impossibility. No nation in the world ever done it." "France done it—she done it for 70 years." "She never done it." "She certainly did do it." "But she couldn't do it. It's agin the laws of nature." "Confound it, man, you don't know anything about it! Hurrah for Bryan!" "I reckon I do. Hurrah for McKinley! Whoop!"

This is just a sample ladleful of the gruel of street conversation which, as Dickens said in "Martin Chuzzlewit," "runs thick and slab with dollars." In every county there are silver Republican clubs, and now the gold Democrats are organizing fast. In a few places, I am told, the controversy is near the danger line; but, as a rule, it is wonderfully good natured. It was not always so. I have seen bloody fights, and there have been riots over our elections which would now attract national attention. Within my recollection there have been but two dull campaigns in Indiana—that of 1852, when the Whigs did nothing, and that of 1892, when neither party could no anything. The people simply wouldn't get interested, and by the middle of September all attempts to get up enthusiasm ceased.

But what boy of 1856 can forget that wonderful campaign? The new Republican party was boiling with enthusiasm, and its rallies gathered crowds without precedent in this state. It was claimed that 75,000 persons gathered at Indianapolis, and our little hamlet of 800 people held a county rally including 6,000 or more. From all the townships came long processions, with every sort of bannered device to raise a laugh or enrage the other party, and in many a delegation was a select band of girls in red, white and blue who sang such songs as this:

Old Buck has been in office all his long, selfish life,
But never yet could manage to get himself a wife.
A rusty, crusty bachelor, afraid of woman's tongue,
Should be shipped off to Salt Lake to live with Brigham Young.

CHORUS.

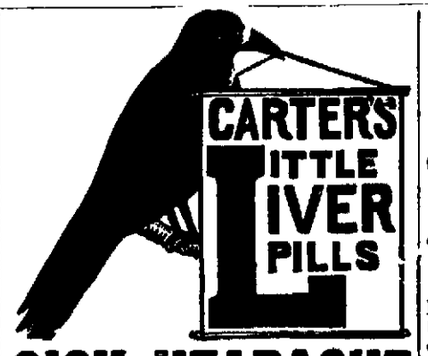
While Buck and Breck, neck and neck,
A yoke of oxen slow,
Are tugging at the Kansas load—
Gee—wo haw—wo—
A dashing pair of ponies we to the world can show—
The Rocky mountaineer and the gallant Jersey Blue.

A few days later came the Democrats, 10,000 of them, said their Terre Haute organ, their wagons bowered all over with hickory boughs and poke stalks—Jackson and Polk—and atop of the tallest hickory that could be hauled in the procession the largest pair of buck horns the country could furnish—for Buchanan. Their songs were chiefly derisive of Fremont's claims to be a great western explorer, and the favorite was something like this:

If you want to be president of these United States,
You must lay your plans accordin;
You must eat grasshopper pie and catch a woolly horse
And swear you've discovered Jordan.

In that campaign I first heard the oft repeated charge that the young ladies' band at a Democratic rally rode under a banner bearing this lettering, "White husbands or none!" During the war it was changed to, "Fathers, save us from negro husbands!" I have often read and heard it since, but could never find a man who saw it. Thousands will swear that it happened, but the man to swear that he saw it has never been found. In like manner the Democrats in every county declared that the Republicans in the next county were carrying a flag with only 16 stars, leaving the 15 southern states unrepresented, but no man ever saw such a flag in Indiana.

At a great Democratic rally in a small city a German baker, a veteran of "the 1848" who had just been naturalized thought he would add to the gayety of the procession by turning in with his baker cart highly ornamented. On a high staff hung his own trade banner, a silk flag of brilliant red, with his name and business in yellow letters. The procession was just entering the public square when he turned into it. Pretty soon a wild yell arose: "British flag! British flag! The Democrats carry a British flag!" As if moved by a powerful electric separator, the crowd fell apart according to their politics, and the air was rent with yells, curses, hoots and derisive laughter. An Irish club at the head of the procession broke ranks and started back, when two policemen rushed in and turned the cart into a convenient alley, while another jumped in the cart and tore down the "obnoxious rag." It is said that the German was speechless with fright till the next day, when he went to the mayor with the stereotyped question, "Mein Gott, Mr. Havens, is dis a free country alretty?" J. H. BEADLE



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Do you follow the want columns daily If not, you should.

A SHORT JOURNEY TO CALIFORNIA IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

The Southern Pacific Co.

"Sunset Limited" Train.

Over the Sunset Route—New Orleans to Los Angeles and San Francisco

Was discontinued April 16th. The superior accommodations given the great number of patrons of the above train during the part tourist season, warrants the announcement of plans for next season, of finer service with equipmedt superior to anything yet known in transcontinental traffic.

Lookout for early re-inauguration of "SUNSET LIMITED" this fall.

ALSO FOR HOME SEEKERS.

The Southern Pacific Co. "Sunset Route" in connection with the "Queen and Cresent Route" are running the only line of through tourist Pullman Sleepers leaving Cincinnati every Thursday evening for Los Angeles and San Francisco.

These excursions are specially conducted, and the object is to enable those who do not care to buy first-class ticket, to enjoy a comfortable ride with sleeping car privileges and no change of cars, on the very low second-class rate ticket.

For further information, address
W. H. Connor, Commercial Agt. S. P Co., Cincinnati, O.
W. G. Neimyer, G. W. Agt. S. P. Co., Chicago, Ill.
S. F. B. Morse, G. P. & T. Agt. S. P. Co., New Orleans, La.

THE INDEPENDENT CO. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

Have You an Afflicted Wife, Mother, Daughter or Sister?

If so, don't fail to have them consult the most Eminent Lady Physician in the world,

MRS. DR. HARKEY ADAMS,

SPECIALIST

Diseases of Women and Children.

WILL VISIT

MASSILLON, OHIO,

Thursday, Oct. 22nd,

Office: HOTEL CONRAD.

Consultation Free, Confidential.

MRS. DR. HARKEY ADAMS' wonderful discoveries and great success in the treatment of diseases peculiar to her own sex has created wonder and admiration throughout the country and stamped her as the great benefactor to her sex of the present day. The best physicians and surgeons are daily sending her cases from all parts of the country. Cases which they cannot cure she

RESTORES TO PERFECT HEALTH

in a few weeks, or months at most, and her office parlors are always crowded with patients from the best families, wherever she stops, and her visit to this place will afford the ladies of Stark county a rare opportunity to consult this most eminent lady.

Mrs. Dr. Harkey Adams was educated especially for the medical profession. Her father being a well known clergyman, she had many advantages early in life, and inherited those high moral sentiments which have marked her great success throughout her professional life.

While Mrs. Dr. Harkey Adams makes a specialty of female diseases and diseases of children, yet she treats all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys.

It is strange that ladies of America have not long since demanded lady physicians in this country, as well as the ladies of Germany, France and England, to treat the ailments peculiar to their sex and their children, as every lady must know the skill and sympathy of an expert lady physician and mother, in these cases, must accomplish what no man can do. Let no afflicted lady miss this opportunity of consulting Mrs. Dr. Harkey Adams.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said: "Mrs. Dr. Harkey Adams, of the Woman's Hospital, is doing the noblest work of God in curing our mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of such ailments as men cannot understand."

Rev. Dr. Kochenmorf said: "Ladies, pray for more such angels in woman's form as Mrs. Dr. Harkey Adams, of the Woman's Hospital, who is doing such noble work by her lectures, with her pen, and in the hospital."

Mrs. Dr. Harkey Adams has cured more Female Diseases in the past twelve years in the Woman's Hospital than all the physicians in Ohio. If you have any affection of the Urinary or Reproductive Organs, do not fail to consult this eminent physician, and be cured. She cures all affections of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches, Discolorations, Birth Marks, Wens, Tumors and Cancers without the knife, caustic or loss of blood. Five hundred dollars for a case of Inflammation, Granulation or Ulceration of the Womb that Mrs. Dr. Harkey Adams cannot cure without caustics, burning or cutting. One thousand dollars for a case of Displacement, Painful, Scanty or Profuse Menses that she cannot restore. Constipation, Piles and all diseases of the Bowels and Rectum positively cured. Child bearing made easy by her new French remedies.

HER IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate lady or child; can be used while at work; the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult her or communicate with her as often as they choose during the whole time required for the cure without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as satisfactory and successful as though they were living next door to each other.

Free Examination of the Urine.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning preferred). Tape worms removed in from three to five hours, without starvation.

Correspondence solicited. Address,

MRS. DR. HARKEY ADAMS, Akron, O.

DR W. T. ADAMS

Formerly of the

Post Graduate Hospital of Chicago, Illinois.

WILL VISIT

MASSILLON, OHIO,

Thursday, Oct. 22nd,

Office: HOTEL CONRAD.

CONSULTAION AND ADVICE, ...FREE.....

Dr. Adams makes a specialty of the proper fitting of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, by the latest scientific methods, to correct all errors of refraction. Ninety per cent of all cases of Nervous Sick Headaches are cured by Glasses when properly fitted.

Dr. Adams makes examinations that few in this country can make. He has instruments with which he can examine every fiber and muscle in the inside of the eye. He can tell in an instant after examining your eyes whether he can benefit you or not, and will truthfully say so. He also straightens Cross-eyes without cutting, by a new and novel method of his own. Call early, and be examined free.

All lenses are ground by actual measurement to correct the defect in each eye.

Dr. Adams successfully treats all classes of Ear troubles—deafness, ringing or noises in the ears, closure of the tympanum etc.

CATARRH—All Catarrhal troubles of the Nose and Throat promptly cured. We aim to make no statement that we cannot verify in practice; and we also say without hesitation, that we can cure every uncomplicated case of catarrh of the nose and throat, regardless of the prevalent opinion that catarrh is incurable. Nothing has given Dr. Adams so great a reward for his labor as being able to effect a cure in these long standing troubles that drag down the victims unnotified of danger. Early treatment is always satisfying to the patient.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR—annoying and unsightly, permanently removed without blemish, by Dr. W. T. Adams, the skillful Electro Surgeon.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Dr. Adams treats no acute diseases, but makes an entire specialty of long standing Chronic Disease cases, given up by other physicians and pronounced incurable. He most desires to see THE YOUNG who through ignorance or the careless exuberance of youthful spirits, have been unfortunate and find themselves in danger of losing their health and embittering their after life.

THE MIDDLE AGED who find their vigor and vitality weakened by the traces of old complaints which unskilled physicians had perhaps relieved, but which time has brought back at a period when they are most annoying.

THE OLD who should spend their declining years in peace and comfort, but find their bodies racked with pain at a time when they require their strength for the certain duties of life will find it to their advantage to consult Dr. Adams. His cures are thorough and permanent. Correspondence solicited. Address,

DR. W. T. ADAMS, Akron, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FOND FATHER'S ERROR

A Stage Driver Held Up by His Own Son.

TRAGEDY OF THE SANTA FE TRAIL.

The Fatal Mistake of Bluff Old Tom Adams' Wayward Son—Held Up the Wrong Stage—A Friend of Kit Carson and His Pitiful End.

"Never a braver man than Tom Adams ever sat a saddle or pulled a trigger." That is what Kit Carson said at Pueblo, Colo., a few days before he died in 1869.

General Carson's remark was called out by the news of the terrible calamity that had befallen his old friend and comrade a short time before.

Tom Adams had been a frontiersman and a trusted companion of Bridger, Carson, Williams and other splendid characters of the same type. When Ben Halliday established stages beyond the Great Divide, Tom Adams became a driver and shared with Hank Monk the reputation of being one of the bravest and most reliable men that ever held the lines above four flying horses.

"No passenger was ever hurt while I was on the box, and no road agent ever held me up, though the best of 'em planned again and again to do it." This was said by Tom Adams himself to the writer of this sketch a short time before the end of his driving came.

This man was in no sense a boaster, for, like all his class, he was modest and wholly wanting in the self consciousness of the braggart.

Tom Adams was at this time nearly 60, for his long hair and beard were an iron gray, but beyond the fact that he "was born over in Pike county, Mo., nigh on to 50 or 60 year ago," he knew but little of his own antecedents.

When he had reached middle age, Tom met his fate in southern Colorado in the form of an olive faced, dark eyed senorita, Marie Maxwell. Like all his class, Tom Adams cared nothing for wealth. He had, however, about $1,500, and after his marriage he built him a house and invested what was left in sheep. He might have grown rich in this business, for the country is favorable for the enterprise, and in those days the land had not been seized on by the great monopolies that afterward got control, but the calm was too excessive for the man whose life had been so active and full of stirring excitement.

To the last Tom Adams loved his wife with all the strength and loyalty of his simple nature, and he loved her all the more when after two years of married life she brought him a son.

This son was named Kit, in honor of the father's friend. The boy grew up strong as his father and handsome as his mother. Had his surroundings been civilized, the compliments paid to his grace and beauty might have spoiled him. But what matters it. He was spoiled in some way, as we shall see.

Tom Adams could read, to quote himself, "simple words in big print," but beyond that he knew nothing and cared less about "eddycation." Mrs. Adams was quite as illiterate as her husband—indeed she could not read at all. But with a woman's quick perception she saw that the Americans crowding into the land differed not so much in looks as in their ability to read and write, and so her mother love prompted her to give her son the best education the territory afforded, which was not much.

There was a school at Santa Fe and another at Taos, both conducted by Catholic missionaries. Just because Kit Carson's home was then in Taos "and he could keep an eye on the boy," it was decided to send him to school there.

Young Kit, as he was called, was a man by the time he was 16. He was very bright and handsome, but he did not take kindly to the discipline and textbooks of the good fathers. This pained the mother, but it had an opposite effect on the father, who delighted in the knowledge that his son could shoot with the best, ride like a centaur and down the oldest hands in a square game of draw poker.

Young Kit came home in his seventeenth year, and his father, who had again taken to stagedriving, turned over to the boy the ranch, with a few score cattle and about 2,000 sheep.

Men have become millionaires on a much smaller start, but young Kit had as little idea of money as had his father.

Instead of attending his flocks, young Kit practiced on the fiddle by day, and he went by night to all the fandangoes within reach. But his greatest delight was to go to Fort Union and play poker with the enlisted men, many of whom had more skill and less honor than himself. And this no doubt was at the bottom of the tragedy.

It was a long drive from Fort Union to Trinidad, but Tom Adams used to make the round trip in 72 hours, with relays every ten miles. His only rest was at either end of the route. Joe Hobart drove down when Tom Adams came up.

The up coaches often carried considerable gold dust from the placers in New Mexico, and the down coaches often carried paymasters with money for the troops at Fort Union and along the Rio Grande. Hold ups there had been in many parts of the west, but so far none had been attempted on this route. Immunity from plunder did not give the drivers overconfidence, for they were always well armed and on the alert, though they had no special guards.

Tom Adams was about to leave Fort Union for Trinidad. It was early morning, and the men who heard the talk between the driver and his son afterward recalled every word.

Young Kit had been playing cards the night before and, unknown to his father, had not only lost all his money, but ran into debt in his effort to win back.

"Is Major Taggart coming back with you, father?" asked the young man.

This Major Taggart was Colonel David Taggart of Pennsylvania, and at that time paymaster for the department.

"No," replied the father, "he'll be down tomorrow with Joe Hobart, and a right smart pile he'll have with him, for the boys ain't been paid off for three months on account of the Injun trouble on the plains."

Beyond the ordinary "Adios, padre mio," "Adios, muchacho," that is all that was overheard.

Tom Adams drove northward, and about sunset he halted at the station, where he passed the south bound stage and the passengers got supper and the horses were changed.

Joe Hobart's family lived at Trinidad. He left his wife in a dying state and was anxious to return. He stated his case to Tom Adams and proposed that he (Adams) should return to Fort Union, Colonel Taggart and his clerk being the only passengers, while he went back to his wife.

Tom Adams agreed to this at once—indeed, the company had already planned to make just this change and to get another driver for relief.

Colonel Taggart sat up on the box with the driver till near midnight, for Tom, when he liked his company, could be the most interesting man in all the mountains, and as all old army officers know, Colonel Taggart's heart was as big as his body, and that is saying much.

Tom was not averse to speaking of himself, but the beauty and the brightness of Young Kit were subjects of which he never wearied. According to himself, Kit knew Spanish and English better than any man in the world, and as a fiddler, singer and dancer he was without a rival.

When the colonel said, with a smile, that the boy might one day be president, the old man took him seriously and declared that he had long had that possibility in mind.

"HA! I GOT YOU!" CRIED TOM ADAMS.

About half-past 11, the moon having dropped behind the Raton range, Colonel Taggart entered the stage and tried to imitate his clerk by going to sleep; but although an old traveler in the western wilds he could not do so. It was five miles to the next station—the longest stretch without change on the line—when Tom Adams, as was his custom, halted his panting horses on the crest of a spur, over which the road wound. He fastened the lines to the brake and was in the act of dismounting to make sure that the harness was all right for the descent just beyond when he was startled by the clicking of a rifle, and from behind a neighboring rock a stern voice commanded:

"Halt and throw up your hands!"

Tom Adams, with the quickness of lightning, threw up his hands, but one of them held a revolver.

"Who are you?" demanded the driver.

"There are four of us, and we'll shoot the first man that shows fight. You have two men inside?"

"Yes, but they have no money."

"Order them out."

"As you seem to be bossing this job, order them out yourself," said Tom Adams, and he tried to make out the man's confederates.

The man advanced, still covering the driver with his rifle, and called out:

"Come, Colonel Taggart, we know you. Jump out with your friend and turn over your money. We've no time to spare."

Colonel Taggart had drawn his pistol and was in the act of opening the stage door when a flash near by blinded him, and he heard the crack of a pistol.

"Ha! I got you!" cried Tom Adams as the robber, who had exposed himself for the fraction of a second, reeled and fell dead at his feet.

The man had no confederates.

Tom Adams unscrewed a stage lamp and held it down to the masked face of a slender, graceful figure.

He tore away the mask. Then the lamp dropped from his hand, and reeling back he cried out in a voice of piercing agony:

"Oh, God! It is Kit! My Kit!"

With a dead son and an insane father inside, the stage remained halted till morning, when Colonel Taggart and his clerk drove it to the next station.

Tom Adams died a few months after this, and his friends, even his heartbroken wife, felt thankful that his reason never returned. ALFRED R. CALHOUN.

Intoxicants and Railroads.

Michigan has passed a law fixing a heavy penalty upon railroad companies for the employment of persons addicted to the use of intoxicants.

MAKES IT PLAIN.

Judge Lawrence on the Effects of Free Silver.

HE TELLS WHERE HE STANDS.

A Well Known Citizen Who Has Been Repeatedly Misquoted Among the Woolgrowers and Farmers of Ohio In This Campaign—Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver Can Bring Only Disaster and Wretchedness to the Toiling Masses.

Judge William Lawrence of Bellefontaine has written a letter concerning the political situation, which was published in the News-Republican of that city, and from which we take the following extracts:

"I am distinctly and unequivocally opposed to the independent free or unlimited coinage of silver under present conditions, and have not at any time expressed any other view. It would be one of the greatest political calamities that could come to the people of this country. This must be apparent for many reasons:

"The first effect would be, within thirty days, to take out of use as coin money more than half of all in this country.

"The claim that free silver would increase prices of farm products is deceptive. Let us suppose Bryan elected president and a free silver congress—not a supposable case at all. And then suppose the panic period of some years over and the volume of silver coin made even to or even greater than now—what then? Silver would be our only coin money. The demand made for silver bullion would perhaps increase the value or selling price a very little. The silver dollar might possibly be worth 60 cents measured by the gold price of the world. If farmers then sold wheat for $1 a bushel the nominal price would indeed be increased, but the money value received by the farmer would not be increased. The free silver price would buy no more then than the price under the present standard, even in this country. Thus the condition of the farmer for all purposes of buying merchandise, etc., would be no better than now. All he would buy would be on the silver standard value.

"Free silver under Bryan means free trade or its kindred low tariff, and this is high rum. We must bear in mind that free silver does not stand alone in this political contest. Free silver is intended as a thin sugar coating for a big, bitter, free trade, poisonous pill. The coating is thin, very thin. It is a "white sepulchre full of rottenness and dead men's bones"—Bryan's bones.

"Now let me ask some questions of farmers.

"How will free silver help our wool growers if free wool ruins our sheep husbandry? And by experience we know it will.

"How will free silver help the farmer who has wheat to sell when free trade takes from him a good part of the home market for his wheat?

"How will free silver help the laboring man when free trade transfers labor from his hands to the factories and shops and mines of Europe? Yes, how?

"The country needs international bimetallism and a protective tariff. The Republican party favors both.

"The Republican national platform says in substance

"We will maintain the present money standard until we can induce the leading commercial nations to agree to bimetallism—the full equal use of both gold and silver as money for all purposes.

"To this the Republican party is pledged. McKinley's letter of acceptance so declares.

'Under free silver, if we export cotton, or wheat, or pork, we will procure only European low gold prices. London will fix the price, and the London value will be all we will obtain. But with bimetallism the gold price will be increased into a real, substantial, bimetallic value, and when we export our farm products we will obtain a greater value than under free silver.

"But I can not further elaborate the argument now. In every view free silver is ruin now.

"McKinley has given the true doctrine in one terse sentence: 'The Republican party stands for honest money and a chance to earn it by honest toil.' A protective tariff will give 'a chance to earn' it, bimetallism will give honest money."

Hamerdown's Good Reasons.

To the Editor of the New York Sun:

Sir—I shall vote for Bryan and Sewall, or Bryan and Watson, and don't you forget it! Why?

Because Mrs. Hamerdown got a divorce from me some two years ago. The court compelled me to pay her $100 a month as long as she lived. This is $1,200 a year. If Bryan is elected and we have free silver this is is only $53 a month, or $636 a year. You see I have good reasons for voting for Bryan.

Mrs. Hamerdown came from a long-lived family. Her mother died at 87. There are others like me.

JAMES HAMERDOWN.

Hoboken, Sept. 6.

First Fruits of Victory.

As a consequence of the overwhelming majority in favor of sound money in Maine several manufacturers have been encouraged by the favorable outlook and have opened up their factories. In Pennsylvania alone six mills, employing 15,000 men, have begun active operations, and others are only awaiting the November result to do likewise. When General Harrison said, "The prospect of Republican success never did disturb business," he pointedly expressed the simple truth.—New York Tribune.

Fair Play, Gentlemen.

There ought to be fair play in politics as well as everything else, and when the Popocrats denounce Grover Cleveland for selling bonds in time of peace, they are not playing fair. For when the Republicans passed a bill last winter to increase the revenues of the government so that it would not be necessary to borrow money, the Popocrats defeated it—Bellefontaine Republican.

PEOPLE WITH WHEELS.

Sanger, the cyclist, always carries a rabbit's foot with him when he races.

Arthur Zimmerman will not return to the racing path, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Miss L. V. Withrow is one of the few women of New York city who has ridden three centuries within one week.

A few years ago the king of Italy banished one of his cousins, the Duchess of Aosta, from the court for riding a wheel. Now his own wife is a cyclist.

His imperial majesty the Czar Nicholas II is now the owner of an American bicycle. He is reported to be a good rider and knows a good mount when he sees one.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their daughters have discovered that nothing gives them a better appetite in the morning than a lively bicycle ride about the grounds of their magnificent place at Bagshot Park.

STORIES OF THE STREET

Massillon People Are Talking About on Every Corner.

It is sometimes an easy matter to fool the public, but you can't keep it up very long. They are sure to find you out, and every time a man is fooled another skeptic is made. Skepticism is allowable when reading in a home newspaper about some incident occuring in San Francisco, or Iowa, but the circumstances are entirely different when it refers to some one right here at home. Friends and neighbors, people you know, whom you can see and with whom you can talk it over. This is the kind of evidence at the back of Doan's Kidney Pills—home statements by home people and the astonishing local work they have been doing has caused more talk among our citizens than the doings of any other modern wonder. Read the following.

Mrs. James Kerstetter, No. 83 North street, wife of Salesman Kerstetter of Graze & Sonnhalter, the grocers, says: "I have suffered with kidney trouble for two years, it would not have been so bad if I had been able to rest comfortably at night, and could not lie on my back at all. My husband got Doan's Kidney Pills for me at Baltzly's drug store on Erie street, requesting me to try them as I had used so much medicine and never received any benefit. The first box made quite an improvement. I followed it up with two more and I have been getting better gradually but sure. There remains a slight tenderness over the kidneys but it is fast passing away, otherwise I am well and as they have done me more good than anything I have ever taken I feel that I can honestly recommend a trial of them to any one. They can do no harm and am quite sure they will do good for I have reasons for thinking so."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box or six boxes for $2.50 by all dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., sole agents for the U. S., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE BICYCLE ABROAD.

American cyclometers are used all over Europe.

The French Touring club has a membership of 40,000.

A duel on bicycles appears to be the latest achievement of the wheel in France.

In Holland bicycle thieves when caught are usually sentenced to three years at hard labor.

Parisian cyclists carry short canes to defend themselves from the attacks of unfriendly and too inquisitive dogs.

The bicycles offered for sale on the French market are manufactured in every land, many in the United States.

The English bishops and their wives have become converts to the bicycle. All classes in England seem carried away with the wheel.

One of the public schools of Germany, the Nau-Kuppin gymnasium, has made it obligatory on all its pupils to learn to ride the bicycle.

Experiments with cyclists and carrier pigeons for transmitting messages are being made by the Gymnastic society of Rome in the interest of the Italian army.

"Why try to catch America," sadly observes an English bicycle writer, "when a man in that country rides at the rate of one mile a minute and back pedals to keep from running into the train?"

Wooden handle bars meet with little favor in England. "They do not look well," says an English critic, "after they have been in service for some time." A little cleaning and polishing might remedy that, suggests the New York Telegram.

Bicycle readings are the latest English novelty. They are a sort of Chautauqua on wheels. Clubs of literary young ladies are formed to read up on various subjects, and the members wheel away to the woods with their lunches and note books at stated times to hold their meetings under the trees.

FUN OF THE WHEEL.

"Do you ride a bicycle?" "No, sah. I'd jes' leab walk as ride afoot."—Detroit Free Press.

He—Do you ever ride a wheel? She—Yes. I'm an expert on a tandem.—Detroit Free Press.

A man who has not played policy remarks, "I wonder who holds L. A. W. membership ticket 41,144?"—New York Sun.

The Cincinnati Enquirer complains of the dog liar, the smart baby liar and the horse liar, but does not dignify by a mention the century run liar, who goes out on a back street and paws the mud up his back.—Minneapolis Journal.

A well known cyclist recently remarked: "I have been experimenting with cheap wheels this year, and the new one I received recently I have called the 'cyclometer' bicycle. It keeps a perfect record of the distance I travel, as a spoke drops out every mile."—New York Sun.

"What is the prisoner charged with?" said the judge. "Scorching, your honor." "Guilty or not guilty?" asked the judge. "My client pleads guilty and begs some immunity on account of his years." "I shall give him the full extent of the law," said the judge sternly. "The prisoner is sentenced to ride for 60 days behind beginners." With a shriek of maniacal laughter the prisoner threw up his hands and fell to the floor senseless. He never smiled again.—New York Telegram.

In 1842 a fire broke out in Hamburg which soon passed beyond the control of the firemen, consumed a large portion of the business quarter of the town and occasioned a loss of $35,000,000.

YOU HAVE BACKACHE

Get Rid of It!.

It is a sign that you have Kidney Disease; Kidney Disease, if not checked, leads to Bright's Disease,

and Bright's Disease Kills!

Because the Kidneys break down and pass away with the urine. .. ..

Heed the Danger Signal

and begin to cure your Kidneys to-day by taking

Warner's Safe Cure

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggist's.

Legal Notice.

Morris Ruperd whose residence is unknown, will hereby take notice that on February 27, 1896, Florence T. Ruperd filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, asking for a divorce from the said Morris Ruperd and the custody of her minor child together with alimony. The causes set out for said divorce are gross neglect of duty and other reasons in said petition set forth.

Said cause will be for hearing on October 5 or as soon thereafter as it can be heard.

FLORENCE T. RUPERD.

James J. Grant, Plaintiff's Attorney.

..DON'T NEGLECT..

New Lamps, New Furniture, New Stoves, New Carpets.

Your wife's suggestions as to this or that needed piece of furniture. She will probably make it unpleasant for you one way or another if you do. Her house is her home, and you should make it comfortable for her. If there's one place in town where you can be aided in this direction, it's BENEDICT'S, where you can get any style of furniture you desire at fall of '96 prices.

Will discount anybody's prices.

STOVES

Better Set Up That Stove Now.

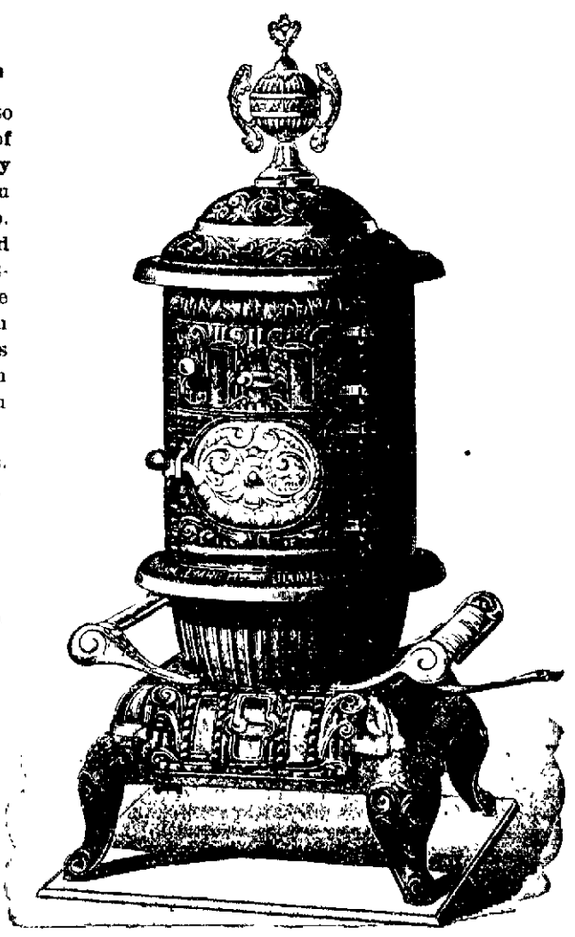
It will save you some bad colds, if not some expensive doctors bills

Special Leaders for This Week.

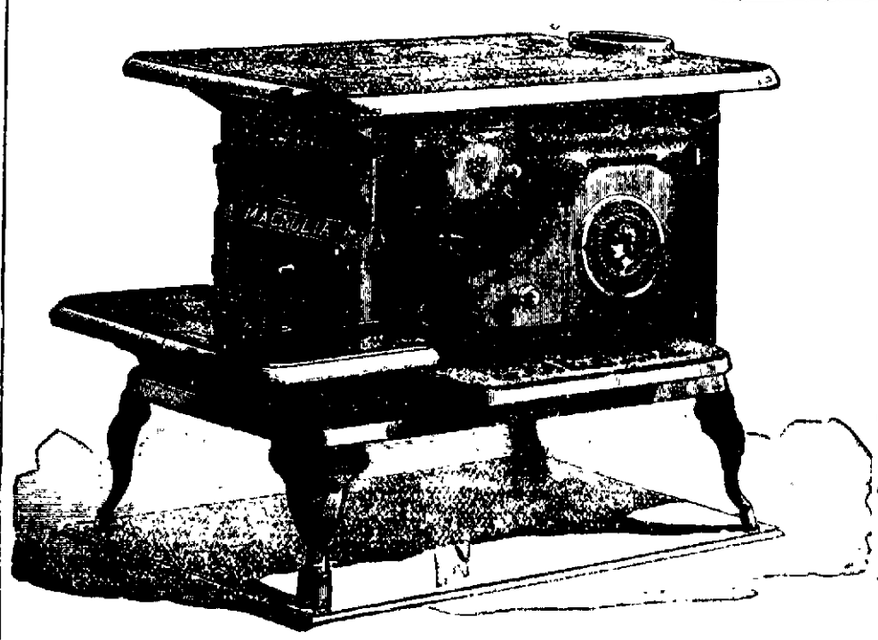
A spring edge tufted top Couch, only $5.25.

A good antique Bedroom Suite, only $12.50.

An easy, large arm Rocker, upholstered, spring seat Only $2.75.



The MYSTIC OAK only $9.00 cash, or $11 easy payments, will keep fire all winter.



The most complete stock of

Cooking & Heating Stoves

in the city.

Best Qualities. Lowest Prices

MAGNOLIA COOK

Only $10. Cash

or $12.00 easy payments. Our written guarantee with every stove.

Your Credit is Good

We Can and Will Save You Money.

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT

..Benedict's White Palace..

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
20 North Erie St., Massillon, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

Long Distance Telephone No. 60.
Farmer's Telephone No. 60.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1896.

Twenty-Seven Years of Protection (1865 to 1893) Decreased our Public Debt $1,474,301,878.

Three Years of Free Trade (1893 to 1895) Increased our Pudlic Debt $262,329,630.

The nomination of John H. Williams for representative by the Republican executive committee, is equivalent to an election. It is a fine compliment to a fine fellow. It is a pity that the conditions are such that Mr. Williams will have no opportunity during the year that is to come to prove his capacity as a member of the house. However, there are other years yet to come.

The service of Robert W. Tayler, the broad minded, cultured and capable congressman from this district has been eminently satisfactory to his constituents. Mr. Tayler does not indulge in the hollow pretense of being the annointed "friend of labor," like his opponent, yet it is within THE INDEPENDENT'S knowledge that in his official capacity he looked after some interests of the labor organizations of this county satisfactorily and well That he will be re-elected by a majority as large as he received two years ago, when there were three tickets in the field, THE INDEPENDENT assumes is as good as settled. This is not the district to trifle with grave issues.

A statement from the Republican national committee tells in a concise way some valuable political facts: "The Republican national committee is fully aware of the plans of the Democratic committee in regard to the legislative fight in certain states, and is already prepared to defeat them in this regard as they have in the campaign to elect Mr. Bryan. Representatives from the states where the legislatures are to be elected show that sound money legislatures are conceded in most of them and in others there will be safe Republican majorities. There are twenty-nine senators to take the oath of office next March. Six of these have been elected; three are conceded to the Democrats and of the remaining twenty the Republicans will elect more than a dozen sure and have excellent chances for half of the remainder."

AN HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

Again THE INDEPENDENT quotes from Macauley's History of England, Vol. V, page 96, the period treated being 1695. If anyone will substitute Bryan for Lowndes, congress for parliament, and so on, the extreme applicability of the quotation will be seen. Macauley writes:

"Those politicians whose voice was for delay gave less trouble than another set of politicians, who were for a general and immediate coinage, but who insisted that the new shilling should be worth only ninepence, or nine pence half pence.

"At the head of this party was William Lowndes, secretary of the treasury, and member of parliament for the borough of Seaford, a most respectable and industrious public servant, but much more versed in the details of his office than in the higher parts of political philosophy. He was not in the least aware that a piece of metal with the King's head on it was a commodity of which the price was governed by the same laws which govern the price of a piece of metal fashioned into a spoon or a buckle, and that it was no more in the power of a Parliament to make the kingdom richer by calling a crown a pound than to make the kingdom larger by calling a furlong a mile.

"He seriously believes, incredible as it may seem, that, if the ounce of silver were divided into seven shillings instead of five, foreign nations would sell us their wines and their silks for a smaller number of ounces

"He had a considerable following, composed partly of dull men who really believed what he told them, and partly of shrewd men who were perfectly willing to be authorized by law to pay a hundred pounds with eighty."

DOWN ON SILVER.

The leaders of the Central Labor Union of Cleveland are very well known in Massillon's organized labor circles The union has recently voted down a motion instructing the editor of the official organ of the union to discuss the silver question from an economic standpoint. The views of the leaders of the union as expressed at the meeting are interesting. Robert Bandlow said:

"Some of the delegates who are too lazy to work get in with a lot of ward politicians and then want to prostitute the cause of labor to party politics. The discussion of the free coinage of silver in any of its phases in the official organ of this body would be granting special privileges to a certain class of monopolistic robbers, and for my part I don't propose to lend myself to the robbery of the workingmen by such a proceeding, even if the men who would profit are silver mine owners."

Isaac Cowen, who has delivered a number of speeches in this city, said:

"For my own part, I don't believe that free coinage of silver would be the [illegible]

them are led to believe. It is undoubtedly true that some of the workingmen honestly believe that free coinage would be a good thing for them; I think they are mistaken, of course, but what I desired was a series of articles on the subject in a labor newspaper, where it would be sure to reach the men for whom it was intended. Our editor should take the question and show up the strong points of free silver and also the weak ones."

M. S. Hayes, the editor of the official organ of the union, gave expression to his views in these words:

"I have already, for the good of the workingmen of the city, tried to show that free coinage of silver would not benefit the workingmen. If this motion prevails, and I am asked to write a series of articles on the silver question, I will again tell the truth as I see it, which is that the free coinage of silver will do us no good. It is true that the Central Labor Union some months ago adopted a resolution declaring for the free coinage of silver without discussion, but if the question had been discussed I doubt if it would have passed. The American Federation of Labor also passed a declaration in favor of free coinage, but it was not done in good faith, and Harry D. Lloyd, of Chicago, the great labor leader, never fails to make that statement."

FRANK J. SHEPLEY.

The End Comes at 3 O'clock Saturday Afternoon.

The death of Frank J. Shepley occurred Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, of paralysis of the brain. The funeral will be held from St. Joseph's church Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Shepley had been in poor health for several weeks and being taken suddenly worse on Saturday it was seen that the end was near and the members of his family remained at his bedside until death occurred.

Mr. Shepley was 48 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children, Jerome and Eugenia. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Shepley and was born in Massillon.

Mr. Shepley's incumbency as a constable of Perry township extended over a period of sixteen years and he was in office until last spring. He was also, for many years, in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad company as local night ticket agent and baggage master.

Frank Shepley was one of Massillon's best and truest citizens. He took a great interest in municipal affairs and his long term of office is sufficient proof of the people's high estimation for him.

Story of a Dead Horse.

A canal boatman gave John Welchenbaugh a dead horse, Saturday, and without troubling himself about a removal permit he tied a rope around the carcass, threw it into the canal and towed it to his place of business. This was a violation of the health ordinances, and on an affidavit made out by Sanitary Policeman Hose, he was arrested. Welchenbaugh pleaded not guilty, but was convicted and fined $5 and costs, amounting to $14 40. His brother, Joseph, was arrested, but he was discharged, there being no evidence against him.

Carl Browne at Navarre.

NAVARRE, Oct. 5.—Carl Browne with his cartoons arranged around the sides of the hotel ball room, addressed an audience of about eighty person here, Saturday evening. Some miscreant took a burr from the commonweal wagon, in which he traveled, and a wheel came off when about 200 yards from the hotel. No serious damage was done, and after a new burr had been procured the commonwealer proceeded on his homeward journey.

CAN CURE ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER.

A Noted Physician Offers to Prove this to All Sufferers in Massillon.

The majority of sufferers from Asthma and kindred complaints, after trying doctors and numberless remedies advertised as positive cures without avail, have come to the conclusion that there is no cure for this most distressing disease, and these same persons will be the more in doubt and skeptical when they learn through the columns of the press that Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann, the recognized authority who has treated more cases of these diseases than any living doctor, has achieved success by perfecting a remedy which not only gives immediate relief in the worst cases but has positively cured thousands of sufferers who were considered incurable. These were just as skeptical as some of our readers now are. Dr. Schiffmann's remedy no doubt possesses the merit which is claimed for it or he wouldn ot authorize thispaper to announce that he is not only willing to give free to each person suffering from Asthma, Hay Fever, or Bronchitis in this city one liberal "free trial box" of his cure, but urgently requests all sufferers to call at Z T. Baltzly,s drug store, 15 South Erie street within the next three days and receive a package absolutely free of charge, knowing that in making the claim he does for his cure, a strong doubt may arise in the minds of many, and that a personal test, as he offers to all, will be more convincing, and prove its merit , than the publishing of thousands of testimonials from persons who have been permanently cured by the use of his Asthma Cure. "Dr. Schiffmann's Asthma Cure," as it is called, has been sold by druggist of this city ever since it was first introduced, although many persons may never have heard of it, and it is with a view to reaching these that he makes this offer. This is certainly a most generous and fair offer, and all who are suffering from any of the above complaints should remember the date and place where the distribution will be made, and avail themselves of the same. Persons living out of this city who desire to test the efficacy of this most wonderful remedy will receive a package free by mail by writing to Dr R. Schiffmann, 330 Rosabel street, St. Paul, Minn , providing their letter is received before Oct 15th, as no free samples can be obtained after that date.

It Goes Without Saying

That when you are suffering from catarrh you want relief right away. What is the use then of experimenting with blood "cures" upon a climatic disease? Use a local remedy. Use Ely's Cream Balm, which relieves at once the attacks of catarrh and cures chronic cases. This remedy can be used by all without injurious results. It contains no mercury nor

ALL DAY SUCKER CASE.

The Consumers Themselves Submitted in Evidence.

MANY HAPPENINGS NEAR HOME

A Cannon Cracker Explosion Injures Stuart Smith—A Queer Case of Deadly Enmity at Lisbon—Remarkable Apple Crops Produced in Medina County.

The All-day-sucker played an important part in a trial at Portsmouth the other day. A suit was brought by the state of Ohio against a Cincinnati firm, charged with putting poisonous ingredients into their succulent delicacy. The defense presented novel testimony in the shape of several small but very healthy looking children, who said that they were addicted to the All day-sucker habit. This evidence proved final and the state of Ohio lost the case.

Stuart Smith, a well-known railroad man of Wellsville, O., was badly hurt on Friday night, by the explosion of a cannon firecracker. He held the cracker in his hand, not knowing that the fuse was lighted, when it exploded with a loud report, so tearing and larcerating his fingers that it became necessary to amputate them. Smith is a machinist, and several years ago was unfortunate enough to lose several fingers on his other hand while at work in the shops.

The people of Lisbon are excited over the story of what might have been a tragedy. Two families occupying a large farm house on the Columbiana road, had lived most amicably together until one day last week, when trouble arose about the garret, which had hitherto been used by both as a place of storage for unused household belongings. Mr. Crawford, who owned the house, renting one half to Mr. Farmer, suddenly declared the garret to be common property no longer, and proceeded to throw out two bags of feathers belonging to Mrs Farmer. The next day when Mr. Farmer went to the garret door to get a fender which had been left there, he found the door secured by a string attached to the knob inside. He cut the string and was securing the fender when he saw that the string led to the trigger of a bulldog revolver so ranged that anyone opening the door might have been expected to explode the weapon and receive its deadly contents.

Wonderful productions in the agricultural line are still being heard from. R. A. Brelsford, of Lynn township, Medina county, has a tree bearing a second crop of apples and the buds of a third crop at the same time. Mr. Burgett, of Le Roy, has raised a sweet potato that measures three feet long and eighteen inches around. It weighs four pounds and ten ounces. Who can beat it?

PERTAINING TO FISH AND GAME

Local Anglers to be Supplied With Sport.

H. W. Loeffler is responsible in a measure for the interest taken by the fish and game commissioners in the streams in and about Massillon and the movement to exterminate the German carp that infest the waters of the Tuscarawas river. Mr. Loeffler, who is a thorough sportsman, has written several times to State Warden Reutinger and Commissioner Seitner, informing them of the condition of affairs here and urged prompt action.

Massillon has numerous anglers who fish for bass only, and a number of large catches have been made this fall. It is in their interests that the effort was made, and with the assistance of the fish commission and the Stark county warden the river and neighboring streams will abound with bass and other game fish within a very few years. Warden Dangelisen will make strenuous efforts to prevent the use of seins and dip-nets and other violations of the game and fish laws, and every offender will be punished to the full extent of the law.

He should be assisted by every true sportsman in the county, and every case where persons are discovered shooting out of season and fishing unlawfully should be reported at once.

DUCKS, QUAIL AND PHEASANTS.

The flight of ducks south this fall has afforded but little or no sport to local hunters. The birds are either scarce or late in leaving the north. Usually during October the surrounding lakes and rivers afford good duck shooting but no bags have been made yet. From reports received from the country, quail are in abundance, but pheasants are rarely seen. The quail and pheasant season will open on November 10.

The Tyranny of the Desk.

We will suppose your occupation is sedentary—that you are chained, so to speak to the desk in some counting house, or perhaps to the loom in some vast mill where you are compelled to labor from morning till night. Sunday is your only day of relaxation. You return home every evening wearied mentally and bodily. Your health and strength begin to fall. What will most effectually recuperate your vital energy? The weight of evidence points to no other conclusion than that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is your safest, most reliable sheet anchor. Use it persistently, and your system will soon regain its prestine vigor. Every function will receive a healthful impulse. There is no remedy to equal the Bitters for nervousness and want of sleep, dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness It averts and remedies all forms of malarial disease, and is a preventive of rheumatism and neuralgia.

For itching piles, irritation of the genitals, or itching in any part of the body Doan's Ointment is worth its weight in gold. No matter how long standing the trouble, Doan's Ointment will not fail to give instant relief.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

THE TRUSTEES MEET.

Contractors' Estimate Approved and Amount Allowed.

The trustees of the Massillon hospital for the insane, Dr. A B. Richardson, of Columbus, Dr. H. C. Eyman, of Cleveland, Samuel S. McMahon, of Cambridge and B. F. Perry, of Jefferson, spent this morning in the city inspecting the work in progress at the asylum site. Mr. Perry is the newly appointed member of the board succeeding Mr. Mullins.

He is an attorney of renown and has already been of valuable assistance to the board. The trustees today approved the contractors' estimate and allowed in payment $6000. The work in progress is satisfactory in every respect. This was Mr. Perry's first visit to the institution and he has expressed himself as being highly pleased with the condition of things there.

RENSKI STABBED FIVE.

Bloody Work of a Slav at the W. & L. E. Mines.

HE CHANGES HIS PLEA.

The Defendant Now Awaiting Sentence for Manslaughter—All the News of Massillon's Nearby Neighborhoods—The Newman Budget.

STEUBENVILLE, Oct. 7.—The trial of Julian Renski, a Clevelander and a Slav miner at the W. & L. E. mines, in this county, for the murder of Jacob Polowski, in Banner hall, at Dillonvale, on August 17, came to a sudden termination last evening. The trial has been in progress for two days, and the mother of Renski, who came here from Cleveland, has been at his side listening attentively to the testimony which was interpreted to the court. At the conclusion of the examination of the state's witnesses the attorneys for the defense and their client withdrew for consultation and later the prosecuting attorney joined the party, and when they appeared in court Renski's attorneys offered a plea of manslaughter, which was accepted by the state and the prisoner remanded for sentence.

Renski was on trial for murder in the second degree. Another indictment against him for cutting Samuel Muad with intent to kill was nolled. Renski is but nineteen years old and stabbed four other men in the same affray, ending by sinking the knife in Polowski's skull, leaving the blade there. Benski escaped at the time and went to Cleveland, where he was found under a washtub in his father's cellar.

THEY WENT FOR A DRIVE.

WILMOT, Oct. 6.—Edward Jones, a farmer residing near town, had occasion to drive out in a big wagon yesterday, and he took two sons, aged seven and nine years respectively, along for company. Both the boys are today in the care of a physician, having in some unaccountable manner, fallen from the wagon under the wheels, one sustaining an injured spine and the other a badly bruised head.

HE DREW A GUN

BOLIVAR, Oct. 7 —Wm. Lenhart, W. C. Keefer and Andrew Gilbert started for Coshocton, today, to attend a reunion of their old regiment, the 51st O. V. I. Lenhart and Keefer were members of that regiment four years during the war.

A man by the name of Dahoff flourished a loaded revolver under John Young's nose, which Young strongly objected to, and had him arrested. Dehoff was fined. A dispute over cutting corn was the cause

Last Saturday evening Prof. Cronabaugh addressed the Republicans of Lawrence township on the issues of the day, after which a McKinley Club was organized. We do not know the exact number of siguers, but am satisfied that it will be pretty well up.

C. R Keefer was home from Fremont on Sunday last.

Mrs. Black's sister from Coshocton, is here on a visit.

The furnace man has failed to show up, and if the weather is cold next week the scholars in the high school building will feel pretty chilly without fire

THE NEWMAN WEEKLY LETTER.

NEWMAN, Oct. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Scott Peters spent Sunday with friends in North Lawrence...Peter J. Pollock and James Ketler, of North Lawrence, made our village a flying visit Sunday...Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stanford, of East Greenville, visited at the home of Mrs Jennie Reese Sunday...Mr. and Mrs. D. E Rowlands buried their three-months-old child last Thursday...Thomas Reese returned to West Virginia Monday to resume his work in the coal mines there. His health did not permit him to work here and be at home with his parents...Mr. and Mrs Daniel Evans, of Dalton, drove down to Willow Grove on Sunday and spent the day with the Davis family ...From information received we certainly owe Capt. Warthorst, of Massillon, our gilt-edged thanks for the compliment he gave us recently...Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards returned home last Thursday after spending several days with her daughter, Mrs. James, and family at Massillon...Miss Mellie Masters is now utilizing all her spare moments in learning to ride her new bicycle, which her papa presented her with last week.

About forty of the friends of William Reese called at his home last Tuesday evening and reminded him of his 75th birthday anniversary. The gathering was in the form of a surprise on the old man and was successfully arranged and carried ont by his better half. The children presented him with an elegant rocking chair...Mrs Francis E Morgan thaler, who has been away taking a course of treatment for nervousness, returned very much improved and looking well, and with her children has been at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. W. Myers. It is her intention to commence housekeeping again in Massillon, so that her children can have the benefit of the city schools...Our miners' officials have scored a good point for the miners, by having the present price for mining sustained, pending the meeting of the miners' and operators' committees. They will convene immediately after the miners' state convention adjourns, at Columbus, this week, where the question of price will receive careful consideration

CRYSTAL SPRING NEWS NOTES.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Oct. 6.—Miss Blanche Stuhldreher, of Akron, is spending a few days at home, visiting with her parents.

John James was in Canton on Saturday.

Frank Welch left Monday morning for Rogues' Hollow.

Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Butler, of Akron, were Sunday visitors in town.

Daniel Leibole, who had been employed by the American Long Distance Telephone Company for some time, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. James Patterson, of Navarre, spent Sunday with Will Hoagland and family.

The mines in this vicinity are working full time at present.

Mrs. Lizzie Koontz and children after spending a week with friends in Akron, returned home Sunday.

Miss Pollie Klein, of Massillon, was the guest of her parents Sunday.

HELD UP AND ROBBED.

BOLIVAR, Oct. 8.—Cider making and butter boiling is the order of the day. The farmers have been so busy seeding that they could not gather apples until many had rotted and become unfit for cider.

Last week Wilson Holderman was held up and robbed of about $19 in money. He had locked up his place of business and with a lantern in one hand and a cane in the other, he started to go home. Just as he had passed the corner of Samuel Young's residence, some one slipped up behind him, placed one arm around Holderman's neck and with the other the footpad reached in his pocket and took his pocketbook containing the amount named, and the key to the restaurant. Holderman says the reason he did not offer more resistance was from the fact that he thought some of the boys were only trying to play a joke on him. After the robber had secured the money he gave Holderman a push. He claims that he identified the robber sufficiently to know who he was. No arrests have been made as yet.

The church at the But's Cross Roads, in Bethlehem township, is completed as far as the plastering is concerned; that work being done by W F. Sisson and O. W. Keefer, of this place.

Winter apples are selling at the cold storage for 20 cents per bushel. Bigbee & Tracy are going to put away a great many for the spring sales

Will Bender came home over Sunday from Norwalk. He returned Monday noon.

Earl King has returned from Windham.

The editor of the Mineral Pointer was in town yesterday.

A dance was given by Henry Shroyer on last Saturday night for the benefit of his brother-in-law, Pearl Fisher, who is going away.

At a dance in Sandyville on Saturday evening, a young man came to attend the dance and hunt trouble. He found it, and in the fight that occurred, Jack Duree, a resident of Sandyville, was stabbed in the neck with a bowie knife.

ONLY ONE FOR BRYAN.

EAST GREENVILLE, Oct. 8.—Miss Mollie Davis, of this village, is visiting among her old acquaintances in Trumbull and Mahoning counties.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Levi Royer, a daughter, last Friday.

A. V. Owens moved to Dalton yesterday.

We have only one man in town who voluntarily cries hurrah for Bryan, and that man is not yet old enough to vote.

William Davis, who has been away from home for some time taking in some of the sight of the country, has returned. He says that there is no place like home and expects to remain with his parents, for a while, at least.

Mrs. Samuel Evans was visiting at the home of Mr and Mrs John Hemperly, last Tuesday.

Mrs Fannie Fickus, of Joliet, Ill., has been visiting for a few weeks at the home of her sister, Mrs Barbara Hemperly, and expects to spend a few weeks in Canton.

Our public school started yesterday with the following teachers in charge: Mr. E. Oberlin as principal, Miss Buckwalter and Miss Mauer. The prospect for a good winter's schooling is bright. We are greatly pleased to notice Mr. Oberlin in the school room, as many of our boys are figuring on having a night school in the near future with Mr. Oberlin as teacher.

ITEMS FROM GREENTOWN.

GREENTOWN, Oct 7.—Wilson Wise spent one day in Canton last week.

Miss Ida Raber is in Canton.

Mrs. Levi Wise attended the fair at Akron on Friday.

John Newbauer spent last week with relatives in Canton

Mrs Frank Aker, of Michigan, is visiting friends and relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Wise spent Saturday in Canton.

Miss Emma Leeser, teacher in the primary department of the schools here, spent Sunday with her parents in Canal Fulton.

J. O. Wise, of Akron, spent several days last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wise, at this place. Mr. Wise is the superintendent of writing, drawing and bookkeeping in the Akron public schools.

Master Park Pontius was one of the successful contestants in the declaiming contest at the Stark county fair. He is but 8 years of age and his prize was one dollar and a half.

OVER IN KOCH.

KOCH, Oct. 7.—The troupe that held a show here last week, left Monday for Apple Creek.

C A. Rider, of Wooster, is here visiting his parents.

Dr Kimber and wife, of East Greenville, were here on a short call this week.

Democratic meeting here on Saturday night to be addressed by Col. Wiley and John S. Adair, of Wooster.

SUES FOR A DIVORCE.

Items of General Interest from the County Seat.

CANTON, Oct. 6.—Victor Schart has filed a petition in court wherein he prays for a divorce from Lucinda Schart. He charges extreme cruelty, claiming the defendant has at divers times threatened to shoot or rotten egg him. He also asks that she be enjoined from entering his home.

IN PROBATE COURT.

The will of Adam Frank, of Jackson township, has been filed for probate.

The seventh partial account in the estate of Frank R. Webb, of Massillon, has been filed.

Private sale of stock of goods has been ordered in the assignment of George R. Lindsay, of Canton.

Sale bill has been filed in the assignment of Walter S. Putman, of Sugar Creek township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Joseph Stitz and Sophia Uichafer, of Canal Fulton; Alden A. McFarren and Ada M. Hoffman, of Justus; Thomas A. Baker and Winifred J. Drewett, of Canton; Joseph Collier and Rebecca Smith, of Pigeon Run; Joseph Mossop and Martha Pollock, of North Lawrence.

J. H. Williams Appointed.

CANTON, Oct. 5.—The Republican executive committee has appointed John H. Williams, of Massillon, candidate for representative, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas Austin.

DOCTORS PUZZLED

A Strange Nervous Affection Which Baffled the Skill of Physicians, Finally Cured by

DR. WHEELER'S NERVE VITALIZER.

CANAL FULTON, Ohio. (Special.) The following singular experience as related by John R Ronan, of this city. may be of interest to your readers.

"My trouble was a peculiar nervous one, which commenced in my hands and feet and extended to my body. The sensation was similar to that felt when two rough metals are rubbed together so as to set the listeners "teeth on edge.', Every nerve in my body was drawn to its highest tension I was unable to sleep day or night, could not bear to have the bed clothes touch me. It is simply impossible to describe the torture I endured The doctors were unable to help me, neither was the various patent medicines I used of any value. I thought I would surely go insane. The trouble was gradually creeping to my vitals, which of course meant death Completely discouraged I called on Mr. Bevard, the druggist. He said he believed Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer would help me. As a drowning man grasps straws, I tried it. Right here words fail me to describe the relief even the first few doses gave me No one can understand my joy who has not had a similar experience. Two bottles cured me. I consider it a most remarkable remedy. It certainly saved my life."

Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer is a specific for sick nerves.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Saltsman Drug Company and all druggists

Years ago Dr R. V. Pierce, now Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y., recognizing the fact that consumption was essentially a germ disease and that a remedy which would drive the germs and their poisons from the blood would cure consumption, at least found a medicine which cured 98 per cent. of all cases, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. The tissues of the lungs being irritated by the germs and poisons in the blood circulating through them, the germs find lodgment there, and the lungs begin to break down. Soon the general health begins to fail, and the person feels languid, weak, drowsy and confused This is the time to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; it drives the germs and poisons from the blood and has a soothing effect upon the dry cough In cases of bronchitis the "Discovery" is invaluable. "Golden Medical Discovery" increases the amount and quality of the blood, thus invigorating and fortifying the system against disease and builds up wholesome flesh and strength after wasting diseases, as fevers, pneumonia, grip and other debilitating affections.

Cheap Excursion to the West and Northwest.

On August 4, 18, September 1, 15, 29, October 6 and 20, 1896, the North-Western line (Chicago & North-Western R'y) will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets at very low rates to a large number of points in the West and Northwest. For full information apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or address W. B. Kniskern, G P & T A., Chicago, Ill.

If you feel drowsy, dull, languid, inexpressibly tired or debilitated; if you've no appetite and frequent headaches or dizziness, a furred or coated tongue—it proves that your bilious In that case you should use Dr Pierce's Pleasant Pellets They are anti bilious granules, which act in a prompt and natural way without griping.

"Burdock Blood Bitters entirely cured me of a terrible breaking out all over my body. It is a wonderful medicine." Miss Julia Elbridge, Box 35, West Cornwell, Conn.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Abbie Haben left Monday afternoon to visit friends in Cleveland.

Leesville will hold a street fair on Friday of this week. A number of Massillonians will attend.

August Choffin, a former resident of Canton, died in California. He was on his way to visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Strong, of Canal Fulton, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Arther in Wooster street.

Mrs. Ella Siebold and Mrs. Lizzie Cullman, of Cleveland, have been visiting for a few days with their cousin, Mrs. W. C. Koons.

John McIntosh has resigned his position as night operator at the W. & L. E. depot. He will be succeeded by C. H Butler, formerly W. & L. E. agent at Jewett.

The marriages of Joseph Meeting and Miss Emilia Yengling, and John Dorfer and Miss Caroline Hafner were announced in St. Mary's Catholic church on Sunday.

"Old folks services" will be held in the First Methodist Episcopal church Sunday evening next. The hymns used and all the services will be after the fashion of "ye olden tyme."

W. E. Groff, of No. 20 North street, purchased eight bushels of potatoes, Saturday, and stored them away in the cellar. Sunday morning he found the cellar door open and but four bushels left. There is no clew.

Frank Shaidnagle, a former resident of this city, and Miss Minnie Brennan, of Milwaukee, were married Tuesday noon at Miss Brennan's home. Mrs. Harmon Shaidnagle and Albert Shaidnagle, of Massillon, were in attendance.

Diphtheria is raging at East Liverpool. Several deaths occurred last week and new cases are developing almost daily. Three new cases have been reported since Saturday and yesterday another death occurred, Several cases of scarlet fever have also been reported.

Dr. Joseph Rubsam and Miss Anna Rockey were married at the rectory of St. Mary's church, Tuesday evening, the Rev. James Kuhn officiating. Dr. Rubsam is one of Massillon's leading practitioners. Mrs. Rubsam is a sister of Mrs. George Liebermann, and has been a resident of Massillon for one year.

The funeral of Frank Shepley was conducted from St. Joseph's Catholic church at 9 o'clock Tuesday. The services were conducted by the Rev. T. F. Mahon and the Rev. Mr. Boeskin. The pall bearers were: O. E. Young, Charles M Whitman, Kimball Garing, Adam Stephan, Wm. Clementz and Earl Busby.

The funeral of John Matthews took place Sunday, and was very largely attended. The pall bearers were David, Uriah and Wayne Matthews, all brothers of the deceased, and Eugene and Charles Ritter, of this city, and Ulysses Ritter, of St. Paul. The Rev. F. M. Corl, of the United Brethren church, officiated.

Fred Hablen, of Alliance, aged 7 years, and Frank Lutzinger, of Maximo, aged 8 years, were instantly killed on Saturday evening by a Ft. Wayne passenger train. Trains were approaching from opposite directions on the double tracks and the boys became bewildered. They were horribly mangled. They had proceeded from Maximo to Alliance on foot.

Always on Saturday, and frequently during the week, a large number of Pennsylvania railroad trainmen spend a day in Massillon. There is no turn table at Canton, and the company is short of sidings. Consequently the excursion trains are all brought to Massillon, stored on one of the long switches near the stone quarries, and made up there for the return trip.

About thirty eight young ladies, whose husbands and brothers are either Democrats or Populists, met in 'Squire Sibila's court room, Tuesday evening, and after selecting Miss Carrie Sibila as temporary chairman, adjourned to meet again Friday evening at the home of Mrs. C A. Krider, to complete the organization of a Ladies' Bryan Silver Club. It already has a membership of more than one hundred.

H. V. Kramer has been presented with a beautiful red silk flag. Prominent across the same, embroidered in white, is the word "Massillon." The flag was the gift of the party of Massillon young ladies whom Mr. Kramer conveyed to the Stark county fair in his handsome brake, which received first award. It was a complete surprise to Mr. Kramer. He was summoned to the home of Dr. Reed, where the young ladies were assembled. Miss Lulu Reed presented the flag with neat and appropriate remarks. The recipient will honor the flag for the source from which it came and it will accompany the brake on its many and pleasant trips.

Something new in entertainments is thus mentioned in the Repository of Canton: Mr. and Mrs Robert A. Miller entertained a company of friends at their hospitable home in North Market street on Saturday evening. The affair was in honor of Mrs. Stanley Igoe, of Indianapolis, and Mr. and Mrs. Norman Raff, of New York city. The guests never enjoyed a more delightful time, and whiled away the moments most speedily in pleasure pursuits A novel diversion of the occasion was "Trip by wheel to Massillon," each person describing his or her allotted "mile," supplemented by some clever and witty remarks, the whole making a very good story. "Garbouche" was also enjoyed.

The pleasant home of Mrs. Daniel Hoffman, of Justus, was the scene of an unusual jovous occasion on the evening of Oct. 6. Invited guests to the number of twenty gathered to witness the matrimonial union of Ada May Hoffman and Alden McFarren at 8 o'clock. To the time of the wedding march, executed by C. McFarren the groom led the bride, preceded by Charles Hoffman, the groom's best man and Emma Winters, of Canton, the bridesmaid, under an arch of myrtle and cedar, with a back ground of blooming plants, facing a host of friends who listened with interest to the responses by the contracting parties as presented in the beautiful wedding ceremony propounded by the Rev. O. W. Slusser. After hearty congratulations the company were invited to the dining hall, where a sumptuous repast was spread. The happy couple will be at home to receive their friends at the McFarren homestead on the Mt. Eaton road.

The nutting season is here and the youth of the neighborhood is looking up the old places that in former years abounded in walnuts, shell barks and chestnuts. But it is different this fall, and the boys suffer many sore disappointments. There are walnuts, of course, and a few hickory nuts, but the chestnut is not in evidence. Every morning scores of boys can be seen trudging along the various roads in twos and threes, each weighted down with the inevitable two bushel bag and the assortment of clubs of the length and thickness best calculated to bring the nuts down, and all are hopeful and in good spirits. And a few hours later the same boys might be seen returning. They still have the sacks, but the sticks are gone and so are the happy smiles; and it is all because there are no nuts this year.

Mr. Herbert A. Croxton, of Newcomerstown, spent Sunday with Massillon friends. Mr. Croxtan says that slight improvement in business is apparent. The company with which he is associated manufactures iron water pipes, and transacts most of its business with municipal corporations. The usual order of procedure is for the corporations to let provisional contracts for the work to be done, and when acceptable bids are in, then sell bonds in an amount sufficient to defray the cost. Mr. Croxton says that his company had many such contracts, but when the cities undertook to dispose of their bonds, the destruction of business confidence had been such that they were unable to do so, and had to cancel their orders There is less difficulty met with now in selling bonds, McKinley's election being discounted to a certain extent.

H. SMITH'S HOME RUN.

The Clever Ball Player Elopes With a Massillon Maid.

HOW IT ALL CAME ABOUT.

As Usual the Girl's Parents Objected, But Love Laughs at Locksmiths and Now Rosa Russ is Harry Smith's Bride and They're Miles Away.

The parents of Harry Smith and Miss Rosa Russ, of this city, have been unable to find any trace of the two since Thursday evening of last week, and it is generally supposed that they have eloped. They have been lovers for several years, but the parents of Miss Russ objected seriously to the match. Mr. Smith, who is one of the principal catchers in the Eastern League, playing with the Buffalo team, returned to Massillon on Tuesday. On Thursday he and Miss Russ spent the day at the Smith home, but left early in the evening, Miss Ross stating that she was going home.

They have not been seen since nor heard from. It was ascertained that they had gone to Canton, but there all trace of the missing pair was lost. They procured no marriage license there and this fact has led the parents to believe that Miss Ross and Mr. Smith went directly to Buffalo where they will be married. Both are of age and Mr. Smith's father stated this morning that he would make no effort to find his son, but fully expects to hear from him as soon as the latter is located.

John Smith, father of Harry Smith, who eloped with Miss Rosa Russ, of this city, on Thursday, received a telegram from his son last night. It was dated Buffalo, N. Y, and read as follows: "Congratulations are in order. We were married on Saturday at 8 p. m" It is evident that Mr Smith and Miss Russ went direct to Buffalo, arriving there either on Friday or Saturday.

A WESTERN AMAZON.

Miss Case, of Idaho, on Her Way to Kentucky.

Miss Case, a tender western maid of sixty-eight summers, who acts like a man, trades horses and travels from town to town in a large covered wagon, did not stop in Massillon, Tuesday, but skirted the suburbs and is now the main object of interest of Bethlehem township.

Miss Case is not like other women. At an early age she became convinced that marriage was a great failure and man a general nuisance, and a half century has not changed her opinion in the least. For several days she was in camp at Crystal Springs, west of town, and the few persons who called on her found that however she might differ from womankind in other particulars, she still had a woman's tongue.

"What do you milksops know about the Rockies?" she inquired disdainfully of a parcel of bargain seeking horsemen the other day, one of whom had the temerity to mention an experience in those mountains. "Wait until you have traveled over them by day and fought the grizzly and catamount at night and then talk. Why, I have spent the greater part of my existence in the mountains of Idaho and I know something about the life. On my journey East I traveled for hundreds and hundreds of miles without seeing a human being with only the cries of birds and wild beasts to break the awful monotony. My double barrelled shot gun and my unerring aim supplied my larder so that I never had to spend a cent for meals. But I have not the time to tell you a story and I do want to know if you have any money and if you want to buy that horse."

And then Miss Case began to talk business and kept at it until dusk. Then she told her guests that her ten horses would remain with her for the rest of her life before she would accept any of their offers, and after adding that she would soon resume her journey to Kentuckey, bid them all good evening.

The State Ticket to Stand.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 7.—[By Associated Press]—At a conference of the Populist state candidates held here today, it was decided that the state ticket should not be withdrawn.

SOURCES OF WEALTH.

Major McKinley's Plain Talk to Plain People.

HOW MONEY IS MADE.

It Has to be Earned by the Government of the United States Just as Individuals Earn it—How the Government Distributes its Income.

CANTON, Oct. 7 —Major McKinley made his first speech today at 9 o'clock, from his porch. Other delegations are expected. A mong the morning visitors was Judge Ricks of the United States district court. The first delegation came from Goodland, Ind. There were 100 in the party, and they were introduced by A. B. Jenkins. Major McKinley said:

"My fellow citizens:—It gives me very great pleasure to meet you here at my home this morning. It is always a distinction to have a political organization adopt your name. It is especially gratifying to me to be assured that if you were not the first club in the United States to give me the honor of adopting my name, you were certainly the first in the state of Indiana, and I thank you for this honor and compliment.

"We are engaged this year in a great national contest, the result of which will determine, for years to come, the public policies which shall govern this country. Government is always an interesting study. There is a good deal of misunderstanding as to how a government gets its money. There are some people who seem to believe that the way the government gets its money is to make it. The government gets its money by taxation and can get it in no other way. There are three or four sources from which the government of the United States gets the money with which to pay its running expenses. The chief sources of revenue are through tariffs and internal revenue. Then the government gets some money through the sale of its public lands and gets some money from its postal service, and from these sources there comes the money that is annually required to meet and discharge public expenses. It takes about 430,000,000 of dollars a year to conduct this government. One million and one-third every day are required to keep the wheels of this government in operation. Now, if the government had power to make money, as some people believe, or had the power to adopt the value of a thing, it would not need to resort to taxes. It would simply set its mints to work and make the necessary money to pay its running expenses.

"There is another thing I would have you all know; that the government cannot get gold or silver except through the custom house, or the internal revenue office, or from the sale of public lands, without giving something for it, just as you and I have to give something for it if we want gold or silver or paper money. Now, how does the government distribute this money? Somebody asked me that question the other day. How does the government distribute the money? The government distributes its receipts. its annual receipts, under an appropriation of congress and its creditors. That's the way the money of the government is distributed. It's distributed in payment of the army, the navy, public improvements, river and harbors, the postal service of the country, the congress, the judiciary, the interest on the government bonds and the principal of the government bonds, and the pensions of soldiers, and there is no other way for the government to distribute any money its got except to the people it owes Ther is no such thing as a general distribution of money by the government of the United States.

The point I want to make in the little talk, I give you this morning is that the government doesn't create money, can't create money, and whatever money it needs it's got to collect from takes on its people, either by a system of direct taxation or by a system of indirect taxation, known as the tariff And if the government wants to have any gold or silver minted for its own use, it's got to pay for that gold and that silver, just as you and I have to pay for it if we want it for our purposes. (Applause, and a voice of "Nothing without labor."

"The idea that the government can create wealth is a mere myth. There is nothing that can create wealth but labor, as my friend puts here on my right, that is the foundation of all labor. Now, as to the better way to get this money is one of the serious questions in this campaign. How is it easiest for us to raise the money to run this government, the 430 millions of dollars annually? Is it easier to raise it by direct taxation, taxing the people in their occupation, their property, their land, or isn't it better to raise it by putting a tax upon the foreign products that come into this country to seek a market in the United States? (A voice, 'That's right') And that is the policy and purpose of the Republican party. They believe that the great bulk of the money required to pay the expenses of this government should be raised by putting a tax on foreign products that come into this country to compete with American products. (Applause) Why, if we could create money by merely starting our mints to running, then there would be no use of taxes. Now there is another thing just for a moment. We want our money good. (Applause)

"I don't care what employment we may have, whether we are working in the shops or working on the farm or in the professions, we want every dollar we have in circulation as good as our flag, (a voice, 'Good,') and as unquestioned as the currency of any country in the world. And that's the purpose of the Republican party today, and we intend to support this government by taxes upon foreign imports and the internal revenue we've now got, and we intend to have enough revenue, if the people give us the power; we intend to have enough revenue in the public treasury to pay our bills (Applause) The government is just like an individual; when he hasn't got enough income to pay his expense he's got to give his note and raise some money to do it or quit business, and when the government of the United States hasn't got enough money to pay its current expenses the only way to get it is to do just what the citizen does, go out and borrow it; and that's what we've been doing for the last three years and a half, and that's what we propose to stop. (Applause.) I thank you, my fellow citizens, for this call, and it will give me very great pleasure to meet and greet each one of you.' (Applause.)

A SPECIAL SEWER TAX

Recommended at Last by the City Council.

LOTS OF CITY WORK UNDERTAKEN

Reports to the Council from Marshal and Mayor—Contractors Who Secure Awards from the City—Fourth Fireman Not Chosen—That Bill for Extras.

The city council meeting held on Tuesday night was attended by all members. The marshal presented his quarterly prison report, which was accepted on Mr. Smith's motion, There were 55 persons imprisoned and $19 was expended for subsistence. The mayor reported the collection of $55 for fines and $40 for licenses.

The engineer estimated the cost of paving Factory street with brick at $3,500. A motion to accept this report, by Mr. Kramer, was agreed to.

Mr. Geltz, of the judiciary committee, presented a majority report recommending the passage of the ordinances to assess a special tax for sewer purposes Mr. Kramer's motion of acceptance was agreed to, Mr. Paul voting no.

The ordinances to assess a special tax on abutting property for sewering East South street, North Mill street, South Mill street and North East street were read a second time. Mr. Brown's motion to suspend the rules and to read the East South street ordinance a third time was lost.

The paving and grading committee, to whom the curb, gutter and flagging bids were referred, submitted the following awards:

Frank Clementz, curbing, guttering and flagging South Prospect, East Tremont and Green streets; J. B. Russell curbing and flagging North East, North Erie and East Oak streets; Frank Seiler, curbing Third and High streets; Ludwig Seufts, curbing Jarvis avenue; Paul Brown, curbing Wellman street; Frank Simon, guttering on Third, High, Jarvis, Wellman, North East, North Erie and East Oak streets. The report was accepted.

Mr. Paul, of the paving and grading committee, reported the necessity of curb and gutter in Clay street west of Cherry, but could not recommend the improvement this year. A resolution submitted providing for the improvement of sidewalks in Clay and Cherry streets with ashes, was adopted, on Mr. Paul's motion.

Mrs. Keister, from the lobby, complained that Lewis Gise and C. B. Allman had not connected with the sewer and were using cess pools, and that waste water from the Gise residence ran on her property. The matter was referred to the board of health.

Mr. Smith's motion to proceed to ballot for a fourth fireman was defeated, Messrs. Brown, Geltz, Huber, Kramer and Paul voting no.

A representative of the Gamewell Fire Alarm Company addressed the council in behalf of a bill of $1,004 for extra material. The matter was referred to the claims and accounts committee for investigation.

On Mr. Paul's motion the paving and grading committee was instructed to gravel all newly graded streets.

Scrofula

Infests the blood of humanity. It appears in varied forms, but is forced to yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalizes the blood and cures all such diseases. Read this:

"In September, 1894, I made a misstep and injured my ankle. Very soon afterwards,

A Sore

two inches across formed and in walking to favor it I sprained my ankle. The sore became worse; I could not put my boot on and I thought I should have to give up at every step. I could not get any relief and had to stop work. I read of a cure of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. Before I had taken all of two bottles the sore had healed and the swelling had gone down. My

Foot

is now well and I have been greatly benefited otherwise. I have increased in weight and am in better health. I cannot say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. H. BLAKE, So. Berwick, Me.

This and other similar cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DOUDS--SLUSSER.

A Beautiful Tuesday Night Prospect Street Wedding.

Only relatives and close family friends attended the marriage of Mr. Herman J. Douds, of Cleveland, and Miss Lucile Slusser, the daughter of Mrs. Helena Ricks Slusser, at the latters's Prospect street home, Tuesday evening, at half past six o'clock. The marriage service was read by the Rev. Mr. Milligan, of the First Presbyterian church of Canton, under an arch of smilax and white roses, and with a background of roses in which was woven a monogram formed of the initials of the bride and groom. The bridal party passed from the hall, through an aisle formed of white ribbons, to the East parlor, and there grouped themselves about the minister.

The two ushers, Messrs. Melville Everhard and James Flohr led the little procession. They were followed by the groom's best man, Mr Charles A. Ricks, the Rev. Mr. Milligan and the groom. Then came the maid of honor, Miss Faith Fogle, of Stillwater, Minn., the two bridesmaids, Miss Tonner and Miss Marie Clark, both of Canton, and last of all the bride, escorted by her uncle, Mr. Wm. F. Ricks. The ceremony, which included an exchange of rings, was brief, the young couple retaining their position to receive the congratulations that fairly rained upon them

At the bride's table, in addition to the bridal party, there were Miss White, of Sewickley, Pa; Miss Wales, Mr. J. S. Shanks, of Cleveland, and Mr. G. W. Culver.

The picture formed in front of the minister, during the ceremony, made up of graceful and pretty girls, gowns and flowers, whose colors harmonized exquisitely, was very charming. The bride herself wore white satin, trimmed in white tulle and old lace The veil was thrown back from her face. She carried bride roses fringed with maiden hair fern.

Miss Fogle, the maid of honor, wore green taffeta covered with white mousselin de soie, trimmed with green ribbons. She carried pink roses. The two bridesmaids, Miss Tonner and Miss Clark, were gowned alike in pink organdies, and also carried pink roses.

The bride's gifts to her maids were rings studded with pearls, and the groom's gifts to the best man and ushers were cuff buttons. Mr. Douds's gift to the bride was a ring with princess setting of three emeralds, surrounded by diamonds.

Mr. and Mrs. Douds left at 9 o'clock for Pittsburg, and intend going from there to New York for a short visit. Their home will be in Cleveland.

The Florida Election.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 7.—[By Associated Press]—The counting of votes is very slow work. Democrats claim 20,000. Republicans say they will not have more than 12 000. Both are guesses. At noon eighteen counties partly heard from give the Democrats a plurality of 10,000. Indications are that it will reach 25,000 in the state.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Orrville Fair Excursion via Pennsylvania Lines.

October 6th and 9th, low round trip tickets to Orrville will be sold from Alliance, Crestline and intermediate ticket stations on Pennsylvania lines for the fair. Return coupons valid Oct. 10th, inclusive

THE WHISTLER-BROWN CASE.

An Answering Petition Filed in Court Today.

CANTON, Oct. 7.—Lawyers Willison & Day, of Massillon, representing Isabella and Virgil Brown in the damage suit instituted by Harry Whistler, their son-in-law, filed an answer to Whistler's petition in court this morning. The defendants, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, deny every allegation made by Mr. Whistler and petition the court to dismiss the case at the plaintiff's cost. Harry Whistler recently sued Mr. and Mrs. Brown to recover $8,000 for the alleged alienation of the affections of his wife, their daughter. In the answering petition the defendants deny that they did anything unlawful to deprive Whistler of his wife's affections, also that they induced her to abandon him. They further claim that they did not forcibly eject Whistler from his home, carried away his property, and deny that he has been damaged by them in the sum of $8,000.

IN PROBATE COURT.

A final account has been filed in the estate of Wesley Harrold, of Sugar Creek township.

The will of Margaretta Schatzman, of Canton, has been admitted to probate.

The will of Frederick Hertlein, of Canton, has been filed for probate.

The administrator in the estate of Mary Moblem, of Lawrence township, has file a first partial account.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Herman J. Douds and Lucile Slusser, and Joseph Rubsam and Anna Rockey, of Massillon; Harry V. Reese and Minnie Powell, of Freeburg.

THE BETS ON M'KINLEY.

Some Interesting Information from One Who Knows.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 7, 1896.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

As it is a well known fact that the state of Wisconsin is a Republican state it is hardly necessary to state the same fact of this, the "Cream City."

The following is a list of bets as posted by bookmakers and may give your readers an idea of how the situation appears in this city:

$100 to $30 McKinley carries Wisconsin.
$100 to $50 McKinley is elected.
$50 to $50 McKinley carries New Jersey by 10,000 plurality.
$50 to $50 McKinley carries New York by 150,000 plurality.
$10 to $10 Bryan carries Kansas.
$10 to $10 Bryan carries Nebraska.
$10 to $10 Bryan carries Kentucky.
$100 to $60 McKinley carries Milwaukee county.
$10 to $7 McKinley carries Connecticut.
$10 to $6 McKinley carries Michigan.
$10 to $7 Bryan carries Nevada.
$10 to $1 McKinley carries Pennsylvania.
$10 to $10 Ohio gives McKinley 50,000 plurality.

Yours truly,
O. K MASSILLON.

Be Sure You are Right.

And then go ahead. If your blood is impure, your appetite failing, your nerves weak, you may be sure that Hood's Sarsaparilla is what you need. Then take no substitute. Insist upon Hood's and only Hood's. This is the medicine which has the largest sales in the world. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient, always reliable, easy to take, easy to operate.

Have you earache, toothache, sore throat, pains or swellings of any sort? A few applications of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will bring relief almost instantly.

JAROS HYGIENIC UNDERWEAR
NON-SHRINKABLE
MEN WOMEN & CHILDREN
FOR SALE BY

C. M. WHITMAN

The above is the best Underwear made, soft as down, comfortable to the most sensitive skin, prevents chills or sudden cooling off after perspiration in heat, keeps the body comfortable at all times. Sold regularly at $3.00 per garment, or $6 per suit But to thoroughly introduce this high grade underwear, we will sell it in

Men's sizes, for 2 Weeks Only, at the Low Price of $4 per Suit.

—at—

C. M. Whitman's Clothing House

18 SOUTH ERIE STREET.

TODAY

NEW DERBY TOURIST--$1.50, 2.00, 2.50.
NECKWEAR--25c, 50c
UNDERWEAR--50c, $1.00, 1.50 per suit.
SCHOOL CAPS--13c, 25c, 35c.

AGENTS FOR
Knox Youman, Roeleff and Stetson Hats.

SPANGLER& CO., 4 East Main.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HIS QUAINT BEQUEST.

Dr. I. N. Foote Gives His Body to Science.

CURIOSITIES OF HIS ANATOMY.

In His Will the Doctor Dissects Himself With a Gusto and Promises an Interesting Subject For the Scalpel of the Medical Student.

An original and enterprising genius is Dr. I. N. Foote of Argentine, Kan. He loves his profession and he loves humanity, and so he has made a unique will bestowing his body, after death, upon the medical society or college that guarantees to carry

DR. I. N. FOOTE.

out the provisions of his remarkable bequest. Perhaps Dr. Foote is animated as much by vanity as philanthropy. He thinks his physical organism will reveal secrets at present unknown to science and therefore his body will be worth dissecting.

Both the document and its author are original creations. As to the will, it is constructed differently from the ordinary last testament of a man, being devoid of all legal verbiage and written in an entertaining, gossipy manner. It includes a description of the doctor's physical make up and the imperfections incident thereto, so that the coming medical student who shall take him apart may do so with more facility and profit. It embodies a brief biographical sketch of the author, as well as his ideas on cremation, progress, medicine and the abatement of crime.

"Realizing that we are given to many practices for which we can assign no reason, only that it is the custom," the document begins, "and realizing that many of these practices are not only unwise, but actually pernicious, and believing this to be the case in regard to our present custom of disposing of the dead by funeral ceremonies and burials in the earth, through which water percolates, rendering our fountains deadly poisonous, and from which noxious gases often arise, which endanger those still living, I hereby enter my protest against this custom being carried out in the disposition of my remains, and insist that all except such parts as may be found worthy of preservation in the interest of science, be cremated and disposed of as hereinafter provided.

"Realizing further that there are some points in my anatomy that may be of interest to our profession, I will map them out in order to facilitate the work of the operator who may dissect my remains."

Then follows an account of Dr. Foote's various peculiar complaints in the technical language affected by the medical profession. Dr. Foote calls these idiosyncracies "deviations from the normal," and begins with the less important ones.

He explains that "the operator will find that the right fibula and tibia have been fractured three times, leaving an unsightly lump."

Next comes a compound fracture, extending from near the elbow to the shoulder, which of itself is of little importance, he states, but the new attachments of the muscles which cause the arm to lock and induce pain when raised in a certain position—as, for instance, in the act of putting on coat or vest—may prove of some interest.

The right ear next must be taken into consideration, which was stung or bitten by a black beetle in the neighborhood of the timpanum twenty odd years ago, causing total deafness in that ear.

The stomach of Dr. Foote will also prove of interest to some young man handy with the scalpel. "He may or may not find anything abnormal," continues the will, "for of late years it has caused me little or no trouble, but some years ago I suffered much with indigestion, acidity and regurgitation. A frequent metallic tinkling, as if an iron or steel rod was lightly hit in that region, was heard, which was very annoying, and after this I was prostrated by solar heat and was unable to labor or retain food or drink to any extent for 13 weeks."

After calling attention to a rare condition of the appendix, the document discusses the spine, where a careful inspection is recommended. Some doctors have claimed that the trouble was ataxia locomotor, and the patient admits that the symptoms indicated such to be the case. The brain, it is suggested, will prove equally profitable to the operator, considering the other conditions.

Dr. Foote has also experienced a quantity of minor phenomena, called "attacks," with large medical adjectives prefixed. Among the most remarkable of these may be mentioned the consciousness of a third arm or hand on the left side so real as to cause mental distress. This comes when the doctor feels cold. In addition there is a partial paralysis of the nerves of motion on the right, including both upper and lower extremity, while there is an excessive action of the nerves of sensation.

Besides having more limbs than he ought to have Dr. Foote sometimes feels like a steam engine and again like a musical instrument. Although the doctor cannot help but take some pride in being so different from other men, yet the next clause disclaims any personal vanity in the matter. After this comes a concise biography.

After the biography a theory on the scientific propagation of the human species follows, by which crime will cease and the "open sesame will be provided which shall usher in the millennial morn." Dr. Foote proposes to prevent, by legal means, the marriage of criminals, idiots or of those with hereditary disease.

The doctor is 68 years old and says he expects to live longer than his wife, who, he says, has heart disease.

A PLUCKY COWGIRL.

Myrtle Morrison Throws and Brands Cattle and Breaks Bronchos.

Fifteen years ago, in the palmy days of the great cattle ranges of the far west, Ellen Murphy, daughter of a well known cowman, rode into Cheyenne with a herd of wild steers, and the rough men who thronged the streets of that lively town saw the first "cowboy" with a frock they had ever seen. By the sudden death of her father and mother Miss Murphy was thrown on her own resources, and she decided to meet the situation by stepping into her father's shoes. To do that it was necessary that she should appear on the range in person and in the cattle market. She did both and for many years managed her ranch, conducted the round ups, branding and driving to Cheyenne. She is married now and relieved of her duties, but the cowgirl has become an established factor in the social problem of the west, and a romantic, interesting figure she often is.

Along the Bad river in Dakota no less than six women conduct cattle ranches which they own. They have cowboys to assist them, but they are directly heads, and they escape no hardship of the rough life, most of which is spent in the saddle. On the ranges of Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico the women who chase the almighty dollar on horseback number more than a dozen. Mrs. Kildare, known in New Mexico as "Old Skirts," is one of the most successful stock raisers in the west. Few men make money at it nowadays, but she has accumulated more than $100,000.

Among the best known cowgirls in the northwest is Miss Myrtle Morrison. She is a tall, slender girl of 16 years of age, with a graceful, willowy form, wavy brown hair, regular features, large, dark eyes and a lovely complexion, which even the scorching winds and bright sun of the plains cannot mar.

Some years ago William Goodell, a Dakota cowboy employed on one of the neighboring ranches, induced Myrtle to mount a vicious little white pony that he had just ridden for the first time. She consented, but had scarcely gained the saddle when the pony threw down its head, humped up its back and began jumping high in the air, coming down with all four legs as stiff as iron rods.

Two or three of these vigorous pitches sent Myrtle flying through the air, to alight headforemost in a clump of thorny plum bushes. She came out of the thicket scratched and bedraggled, but with fire flashing from her eyes. Catching the pony, she again sprang into the saddle, only to have the operation repeated. Again she mounted and again she was hurled to the ground with a force that almost took her breath away. White with rage, she once more gained the saddle, and this

MISS MYRTLE MORRISON.

time she staid and celebrated her victory by plying her quirt to the bucking pony with a vengeance. The grit and perseverance which marked this little episode have been characteristic of the young lady ever since. From that time she has been almost constantly in the saddle and can now ride as well as any cowboy on the range.

About a year ago an incident occurred which proved that her frontier education had not been in vain. She was one day driving a bunch of cattle past the ranch, riding her father's horse and using his saddle, when her little sister Jennie thoughtlessly ran out to meet her. A long horned, buckskin colored Texas steer, which was distinguishable from the remainder of the herd by the numerous western hieroglyphics which had been burned and otherwise placed on its sides, gave a loud bellow and rushed with lowered head toward the little child. Myrtle shouted to the little one to run and urged her horse to its topmost speed in the hope of intercepting the maddened brute. Little Jennie did run faster than she had ever run before, but the animal was gaining on her at every jump. Myrtle's pony was fully 30 feet in the rear, when suddenly the cowgirl's lariat whizzed through the air, the noose dropping neatly down over the steer's horns. At the same instant she gave the rope two quick turns around the saddle horn and the well trained cow horse stopped short, planted its front feet firmly far ahead and braced himself for the shock.

The rope became taut with a jerk that almost parted it. The steer turned a complete somersault, lay upon the ground for a moment as if stunned, then jumped to his feet and gazed wildly around. Jennie had by this time reached the shelter of the house, so the brave girl disengaged the rope from the animal's horns and with a blow of her heavy stock whip sent him scurrying away toward the hills. Now she throws and brands cattle and breaks bronchos in a way which makes her famous throughout the state.

A Considerate Mayor.

French mayors, among their other functions, have to provide family names for children born out of wedlock in their communes. One has been found in central France who considerately gives every child a name with a "de" in it, in the hope that the particle may help it socially in after life.

One of Tasso's Pawn Tickets.

One of Tasso's pawn tickets has just been discovered in Florence. It reads: "I, the undersigned, herewith acknowledge the receipt of 25 lire from Signor Abraham Levi, for which he holds as security a sword of my father's, four sheets and two table covers. March 2, 1570. Torquato Tasso."

Where Funerals Are Not a Luxury.

The funeral of a workingman in Japan costs 83 cents unless the family wishes to have it especially fine, when it will cost as much as $1.25. The price of a coffin is 20 cents, and the rate for cremation is from 10 to 75 cents. Refreshments figure up from 11 to 25 cents.

A FAMOUS REINSWOMAN.

She Drives a Fast Horse and Makes and Breaks Records.

Mrs. Harriette Winch of Middlebury, Vt., has made a national reputation as a driver of fast horses, and perhaps deserves the title of champion reinswoman of America. It is doubtful if there is any other woman living who has a better prac-

MRS. HARRIETTE WINCH.

tical knowledge of the horse than she, and there are not many men who can drive to better purpose in a race.

It was in 1894 that she determined to become a professional reinswoman, but illness prevented her making a public appearance until this spring. After driving a number of lesser turf lights Mr. Winch bought Major Wonder from Gil Curry and presented him to his wife. At Sandy Hill Mrs. Winch drove Major Wonder against the track record, 2:26¼, made by Mrs. S. F. Crosby with Emma B. She clipped 1¼ seconds off this record. At Glens Falls Mrs. Winch drove the Major to a bike road cart, covering a mile in 2:17¾. She then repeated and by excellent judgment landed the Major past the wire in 2:12¾, thus establishing a record.

BRIEF SPORTING NOTES.

Only a brainless cyclist will attach a six inch gong to his machine, says The American Cyclist.

Walter Hobart, the young California millionaire, is the best gentleman jockey on the Pacific coast.

High toned London social clubs provide storage for member's wheels and liveried attendants to look after them.

George Bubear, the ex-champion sculler of England, has retired from rowing and will run a public house at Barnes, England.

You can't judge a racing man by his shape, observes The American Cyclist. Many a champion has had the build of a sixth rater.

Henry P. Cross, the well known Yale football giant and hammer thrower, will coach the Stanford University football team during the coming season.

Dr. W. S. McDowell, the Chicago amateur sculler, who was beaten at Henley this year, will make a try for the Diamond sculls next year. He will go to England in the spring and train there for the race.

Among golfers a passing thought is often given to the probable usefulness of dogs in golf, if trained to serve as canine caddies. That dogs are useful in locating and finding balls is well established abroad.

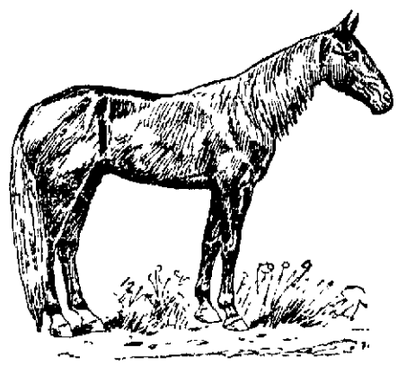
Wakely, the old backer of Sullivan, has made an offer of a $10,000 purse for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, the match to be pulled off in private. With 40 spectators at $250 a ticket, he will not be out anything.

A FAST YOUNG PACER.

Agitato Is the Three-year-old Champion of the Year.

The Pacific slope furnishes the pacing king of the 3-year-olds, Agitato, 2:09¼. His record for the season is remarkable. He has won nearly every race in which he started and has never failed to take second money in those races in which he met defeat.

Agitato is by Steinway, 2:25¾, and out of Tono, a daughter of Ferguson. His grandam is Neroli, by Volunteer, and it will thus be seen that he carries the blood of three of Hambletonian's greatest sons,



AGITATO, 2:09¼.

Strathmore, George Wilkes and Volunteer. Agitato was bred by John Boyd of the Oakland (Cal.) stock farm and is owned by Winship & Keating, who have by odds the best racing stable that has been seen on the coast for some years. Tom Keating, who drove Agitato to his world's record, is essentially a California reinsman. He has infinite faith in Agitato and considers him faster than Directly ever was. All through the circuit meetings Keating had followed the rule of trailing and had won all his races by reason of the magnificent brush which Agitato was able to make at any time when called upon in the stretch.

Croquet In England.

It is said that the revival of croquet in England was due to the sudden fancy for the game which was displayed by the Princess of Wales. Owing to her slight lameness, she has never been able to play tennis, and she has felt the want of outdoor amusement for some time. Last summer at Sandringham, in spite of the teasing remarks of the prince and her daughters, she asked some of her friends to play croquet with her, and so much did she enjoy her game that she has kept it up ever since. Seeing how graceful and pretty the princess looked when she pursued this favorite method of killing time, her example was soon followed by the various ladies of her entourage, and soon croquet among the royal circle became an established entertainment. Of course no sooner did this fact become known outside the "Wales set" than a host of imitators sprang up, and now the merry click of the croquet ball is to be heard in every smart garden party.

MONEY IN THE BANKS.

Comptrollers Eckels Gives the Result of an Investigation.

DIFFERENT KINDS ON DEPOSIT.

Amount of Gold and Silver and Other Kinds at the Different Institutions—A Comparison of Money Holdings In Different Sections.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Comptroller of the Currency Eckels has issued a statement giving the results of an investigation made by him of the amount of all kinds of money held by the banking institutions of the country on July 1.

The number of banking houses and trust companies inquired of were 12,962 and 77 clearing houses, covering all of such institutions in every state and territory and the District of Columbia. Replies were received from 5,723 banks and trust companies and 66 clearing house associations. The information, although incomplete, is, the comptroller says, of such a character as to enable a fair and correct result from all to be approximated.

Of the 5,723 reports received, 3,458 were of national banks, 1,494 state banks, 657 savings banks, 230 of private banks and 84 of loan and trust companies.

The total amount of cash in the 5,723 institutions reporting was $413,214,849. It is divided as follows:

Gold coin, $134,077,003; gold certificates, $55,481,338; silver dollars, $8,254,612; fractional silver, $7,399,073; silver certificates, $39,663,596; treasury notes (1890), $13,126,018; United States notes, $110,469,375; currency certificates, $20,858,000; national bank notes, $23,795,884. Of this total cash, the 3,458 national banks reporting held, $335,174,616, and the 2,265 state, etc., $77,950,233. The amount of gold coin and gold certificates held by these national banks was $155,073,604, and by these state, etc., $34,484,737. In this connection it may be stated that the total number of national banks, viz, 3,689, held on July 15, the date of the last official call, $361,658,485 cash, of which amount there was in gold coin and gold certificates, $161,853,560.

The total cash and the part thereof of gold and gold certificates held by reporting banks in each geographical division is as follows:

New England states, total cash, $35,689,272; amount of gold and gold certificates, $15,403,768; eastern states, total cash, $213,129,569; amount of gold and gold certificates, $88,580,133; southern states, total cash, $29,086,601; amount of gold and gold certificates, $9,558,183; western states, total cash, $109,584,645; amount of gold and gold certificates, $56,410,427; Pacific states and territories, total cash, $25,634,762; amount of gold and gold certificates, $19,605,830. Totals, total cash, $413,124,849; total amount of gold and gold certificates, $189,558,341.

A comparison of the money holdings of these geographical districts shows that 829 reporting banks in the New England states held but $6,602,671 more total cash and $5,845,585 more of gold and gold certificates than the 676 reporting banks in the southern states; the 1,275 banks in the eastern states $103,544,924 more total cash and $32,169,706 more of gold and gold certificates than the 2,434 banks in the western states; the 676 banks in the southern states $3,451,841 more total cash and $10,047,647 less gold and gold certificates than the 509 banks in the Pacific states and territories; the 829 banks in the New England states $10,654,510 more cash and $4,202,062 less gold and gold certificates than the 509 banks in the Pacific states and territories

From the reports recieved and other information available, the comptroller finds that the total gold and gold certificate holdings of the banks of the country on July 1 was $302,793,367. Including the free gold in the treasury at that time he finds that the available gold and gold certificates in the bank and the free gold in the treasury on or about July 1 was $404,441,470. Today, the comptroller adds, it is larger, as the free gold in the treasury stands at $123,755,226.

The returns from the 66 of the 78 clearinghouse associations of the country show that on July 1, the total clearings amounted to $227,935,464. The balances of these total clearings settled in cash or cash exchanges was but $19,152,834, or but little more than 8 per cent of the whole. Of the balances settled, $1,325,015 were in gold, $265,000 in gold clearinghouse certificates, $3,451,761 in United States notes and the remainder in other forms of money and commercial exchange.

BISHOP KEANE RETIRED.

Some Believe It Due to His Co-Operation With Ireland.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Rt Rev. John J. Keene, rector of the Catholic university, has received a letter from the pope, requesting his resignation as head of the institution, on the expressed ground that the pope favors rotation in office. Bishops Spalding of Peoria and Hortsman of Cleveland are mentioned as probable successors. Bishop Keene will be made an archbishop, with a see in this country, or live at Rome, according to his liking. He has decided to stay in this country.

The current belief among some of the prominent Catholics of Washington is that one of the reasons for Bishop Keane's resignation may be found in his co-operation with Archbishop Ireland in fostering the liberal spirit as against the old regime. Bishop Keane has made public the correspondence between him and the pope and a statement which shows that he has no such idea.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 5.—In an interview regarding the resignation of Bishop Keane, Archbishop Ireland said the telegram was misleading; that the pope's letter simply establishes for the Washington university the rule which generally obtains in other Catholic universities; that the term of office of rector be limited to a fixed number of years.

Li Hung Chang Arrives Home.

TIEN TSIN, China, Oct. 5.—Imperial Secretary Li Hung Chang has arrived here. All the members of his party are well.

INTESTINAL ILLS.

Under the general head of "Stomach and Bowel Troubles" is arrayed a long list of most distressing and destructive maladies, which owe their causation to one species or another of bacillus. The more common trouble are:

Dysentery or Bloody Flux,
Flux,
Diarrhœa,
Summer Complaint,
Cramp Colic,
Nausea, etc.

Each of these maladies in its true form is due to its specific bacillus.

Eminent medical authorities all over the world agree that the successful treatment of these maladies must hinge upon the prompt destruction of the bacilli which have found lodgement within the alimentary canal.

It is only of late years that these truths have been known. With the discovery and demonstration of the true causation of these maladies, science next sought a means of destroying the disease-exciting bacilli; and here grave difficulties were encountered, for that which was intended to destroy the bacilli alone was found destructive of human health and life as well.

Eventually, several preparations found their way upon the market. The pioneer among three remedies, the one which from the first met with market success, and which leads to day in its own peculiar field, is Lightning Hot Drops.

Whenever and wherever tried, stomach and bowel troubles have readily yielded to its magic influence. While healing, anti-septic and distinctly carminative in its properities, a happy combination of ingredients have given it pronounced power over the microbic kingdom, without those pernicious qualities which would render it harmful to any portion of the human structure. You can get Lightning Hot Drops at any drug store for 25 cents.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

The COAST LINE to MACKINAC
TAKE THE

TO MACKINAC DETROIT PETOSKEY CHICAGO
2 New Steel Passenger Steamers
The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction—Luxurious Equipment, Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service, insuring the highest degree of
COMFORT, SPEED AND SAFETY.
FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK BETWEEN
Toledo, Detroit & Mackinac
PETOSKEY, "THE SOO," MARQUETTE, AND DULUTH.
LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackinac and Return, including Meals and Berths. From Cleveland, $18; from Toledo, $15; from Detroit, $13.50.
EVERY EVENING
Between Detroit and Cleveland
Connecting at Cleveland with Earliest Trains for all points East, South and Southwest and at Detroit for all points North and Northwest.
Sunday Trips June, July, August and September Only.
EVERY DAY BETWEEN
Cleveland, Put-in-Bay & Toledo
Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address
A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.
The Detroit and Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

MISS BUCKINGHAM'S
Boarding & Day School FOR GIRLS
WILL OPEN ON SEPT. 21st,
—in the—
Jacob Miller Residence, W. Tuscarawas St.
Academic and College Preparatory Departments.
For references and details, apply to
MISS E. J. BUCKINGHAM,
Canton, Ohio.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.
Taking effect May 10, 1895.

Going East.	No. 1*	No. 3†	No. 5*	No.
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m	
Toledo.....Lv	8 00	1 50	7 45	.....
Oak Harbor	9 03	2 51	8 44	.....
Fremont.....	9 26	3 16	9 07	.....
Clyde.....	9 42	3 33	9 25	.....
Bellevue	9 57	3 49	9 40	.....
Monroeville.....	10 12	4 05	10 05	.....
Norwalk.....	10 28	4 16	10 16	.....
Wellington.....	11 07	5 08	11 02	.....
Spencer	11 20	5 17	11 11	.....
Lodi	11 37	5 33	11 31	.....
Creston.....	11 53	5 48	11 47	.....
Orrville.....	12 24 p	6 17	12 17 a	a. m.
Massillon.....	1 00	6 50	12 50	6 25
Navarre.....	1 42	.....	.....	6 42
Valley Jct.....	2 18	.....	.....	7 12
Canal Dover.....	2 40	.....	.....	.....
Marietta	7 05	.....	.....	.....
Sherrodsville	2 38	.....	.....	7 35
Bowerston.....	2 51	.....	.....	7 50
Scio.....	3 05	.....	.....	8 03
Jewett.....	3 18	.....	.....	8 15
Dillonvale.....	4 15	.....	.....	9 12
Warrenton.....	4 33	.....	.....	9 30
Brilliant.....	4 52	.....	.....	9 52
Mingo Jct.....	5 00	.....	.....	10 00
Steubenville.....	5 10	.....	.....	10 10
Martin's Ferry...	4 58	.....	.....	9 58
Wheeling.....	5 10	.....	.....	10 10

Going West.	No. 6*	No. 8*	No. 2*	No 4†
	a. m.	p. m.	...	.....
Wheeling.....	9 00	3 55	...	.....
Martin's Ferry...	9 12	07	.....	.....
Steubenville,.....	8 55	3 5	.....	.....
Mingo Jct..	9 05	4 05	.....	.....
Brilliant..... ..	9 18	4 1	.....	.....
Warrenton,.....	9 40	4 5	.....	.....
Dillonvale.....	9 59	4 54	..	.....
Jewett.....	10 55	5 50	.....	.....
Scio.....	11 07	0	.....	.....
Bowerston,.....	11 19	6 15	.....	.....
Leesville.....	..	.....	.....	.....
Sherrodsville.....	11 31	6 29	.....	.....
N. Cumberland..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley Jct.....	11 50	6 52	.....	.....
Navarre.....	12 26 p	7 24	a. m.	a. m.
Massillon.....	1 10	7 40	4 45	9 40
Orrville,.....	1 45	.....	5 18	10 15
Creston.....	2 16	.....	5 47	10 47
Lodi	2 32	.....	6 03	11 08
Spencer	2 49	.....	6 19	11 20
Wellington,.....	3 04	.....	6 32	11 33
Norwalk	3 54	.....	7 19	12 15 p
Monroeville,.....	4 05	.....	7 30	12 26
Bellevue,.....	4 21	.....	7 46	12 40
Clyde	4 37	.....	8 01	1 06
Fremont	4 55	.....	8 18	1 24
Oak Harbor	5 19	.....	8 42	1 49
Toledo .....Ar	6 20	.....	9 45	2 50

Huron Division.

From Norwalk	No 10	From Huron,...	No. 9
	a. m.		p. m.
Norwalk.....Lv	5 35	Huron,.....Lv	5 30
Milan.....	6 00	Milan,.....	6 00
Huron.....Ar	6 30	Norwalk.....Ar	6 25

*Daily.—(Trains Nos. 1, 6, 2, 5, 7, 8.
†Daily except Sunday.
JAMES M. HALL, Gen'l Pass Agt.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry., Co.
Time table in effect July 19, 1896

North Bound	3	No. 4	6	8
Central Standard	a m	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Bridgeport.....	...	*6 05	12 25	4 45
Uhrichsville, arr...	...	8 10	2 35	7 00
Uhrichsville, dep.....	5 9	8 10	*2 35	7 00
New Philadelphia.....	5 52	8 28	2 53	7 19
Canal Dover.....	5 4	8 36	3 00	7 26
Strasburg.....	5 55	8 49	3 13	7 39
Justus	6 1	9 08	3 30	7 58
Massillon.....	6 8	9 25	3 45	8 15
Warwick.....	6 5	9 50	4 10	.....
Sterling.....	7 12	10 12	4 33	.....
Chippewa Lake.....	7 32	10 26	4 48	.....
Medina	7 45	10 37	5 00	.....
Lester.....	7 45	10 45	5 10	.....
Lester Junc.....	8 27	10 50	5 44	.....
Grafton	8 4	11 07	6 08	.....
Elyria.....	8 01	11 21	6 21	.....
Lorain.....	9 11	11 35	6 35	.....
Lester Junc.....	7 51	10 49	5 15	.....
Cleveland	9 0	*11 50	*6 15	.....

South Bound.	1	3		
Valley Depot.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m	p. m.
Lv. Cleveland.....	*7 20	1 00	*4 3	.....
Lester Junc.....	8 19	1 57	5 54	.....
Lorain	7 00	1 06	4 10	*7 35
Elyria.....	7 15	1 19	4 2	7 45
Grafton.....	7 39	1 38	4 4	8 01
Lester Junc.....	7 50	1 53	5 05	†8 19
Lester	8 22	2 00	5 39	.....
Medina.....	8 31	2 09	5 4	.....
Chippewa Lake.....	8 42	2 20	6 01	.....
Sterling.....	8 57	2 36	6 18	7
Warwick.....	9 20	2 58	6 37	a. m.
Massillon.....	9 47	3 22	7 04	6 30
Justus..	10 03	3 39	7 21	6 46
Strasburg.....	10 20	3 56	7 35	7 03
Canal Dover.....	10 35	4 09	7 52	7 16
New Philadelphia.....	10 42	4 17	8 00	7 28
Uhrichsville, arr. ...	*11 00	4 37	*8 20	7 44
Uhrichsville.., dep.....	11 28	4 52	+8 20	7 44
Bridgeport.....	1 30	7 00	+10 30	10 00

Electric cars from Bridgeport, to Wheeling a. m., p. m., p. m., p. m. Electric cars to Bridgeport a m., p. m., p. m.
*Daily.
†Sunday only between points marked.†
All other trains daily except Sunday.
On Sundays train 1 runs to Uhrichsville only and on same days train 6 starts from Uhrichsville instead of Bridgeport.
For through tickets, or any information, consult any agent, or address,
M. G. CARRIL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.
Pennsylvania Lines.
Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	9	3	15	34	11
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM
Pittsb'gh lv.	*7 00	1 40	6 30	15 00	*5:00
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2 43	7 30	6 16	5 49
Columbiana "	...	3 45		7 23	
Leetonia .. "	9 12	5 52		7 55	
Salem..... "	9 25	4 05	8 24	7 50	6 37
Alliance ar.	9 50	4 35	8 55	8 20	6 55
Alliance lv.	9 55	4 40	8 55	8 20	PM
Maxlmo .. "		4 55		8 37	
Louisville .. "		5 06		8 49	
Canton ... "	10 26	5 2	9 27	9 03	
Massillon .. "	10 38	5 40	9 40	9 22	
Crawrence .. "		5 52		9 37	
BartonCity . "		6 00		9 44	
Orrville .. "	11 01	6 03	10 03	9 55	
Smithville .. "		6 20		10 10	
Wooster .. "	11 18	6 31	10 26	10 22	
Shreve .. "		6 50		10 44	
Big Prairie "		6 59		10 54	
Lakeville .. "		7 0		10 57	
Loudonville "		7 16		11 10	
Perrysville "		7 25		11 20	
Lucas ..... "		7 41		11 36	
Mansfield .. "	12 25	7 53	11 20	11 50	AM
Crestline ar	12 50	8 15	11 59	12 15	1
Bucyrus .. lv	1 16	PM	12 25	12 38	1
Lima ..... "	2 50		2 09	2 44	3
Van Wert .. "	3 34		2 41	3 33	4
Ft. Wayne ar	4 25		3 30	4 25	5
Warsaw .. lv	5 31		4 5	5 31	1
Plymouth .. "	6 06		5 20	7 23	1
Valparaiso .. "	7 24		6 30	8 24	3
Chicago.. ar	9 00		8 00	9 55	4
	PM		PM	AM	PM

Eastward.	20	8	2	6
	AM	PM	PM	AM
Chicago lv	*7 30	*3 00	*11 05	*2 45
Valparaiso "	9 15	4 32	1 35	4 05
Plymouth .. "	10 38	5 45	2 55	5 09
Warsaw .. "	11 30	6 26	3 56	6 34
Ft. Wayne ar	12 50	7 35	5 23	8 12
Van Wert . lv	2 18	8 4	6 46	
Lima ..... "	3 15	9 30	7 45	8 30
Bucyrus .. "	5 19	11 19	9 55	0 09
Crestline .. "	6 10	11 55	10 35	10 50
Mansfield .. "	6 40	12 20	11 00	11 15
Lucas ..... "	6 54			11 30
Perrysville .. "	7 09			11 41
Loudonville "	7 18			11 51
Lakeville .. "	7 30			12 03
Big Prairie "	7 33			12 06
Shreve .. "	7 41			12 20
Wooster .. "	8 03	1 30	12 14	12 42
Smithville .. "	8 15			12 55
Orrville .. "	8 30	1 51	12 32	1 10
Barton City.. "	8 37			1 20
Lawrence .. "	8 45			1 30
Massillon .. "	9 03	2 18	1 03	1 46
Canton .... "	9 20	2 34	1 21	2 05
Louisville .. "	9 35			2 20
Maximo .. "	9 45			2 32
Alliance ar	10 00	3 10	1 55	2 45
Alliance lv.	10 00	3 10	2 00	3 15
Salem .. "	10 30	3 34	2 31	3 40
Leetonia .. "	10 45		2 47	3 50
Columbiana "	10 54		2 55	
Beaver Falls "	11 58	4 45	4 00	4 45
Pittsb'gh ar	1 15	5 50	5 10	5 45
	AM	AM	PM	PM

Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 6 and 15; Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars on No. 8 to Chicago, and on No. 2 to Pittsburgh, where connection is made in Union Station for the East. Parlor Cars are run on Trains Nos. 1, 6 and 11.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Meals. fFlag Stop.

At Orrville connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by Nos. 6, 8, 32 and for Columbus by Nos. 1, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31 and 32. Nos. 3 and 9 connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Galion and Toledo. Nos. 4 and 8 connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

C. F. LORCE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.
5-17-96-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.
"B. & O. System."
Taking Effect November 24, 1895

NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 14.	* No. 4.	† No. 8.	* No. 10.
Massillon..	A. M.	A.M 7 30	A M 11 30	P.M. 2 30
Canton	5 53	8 15	PM 12 32	4 14
Akron	6 22	9 05	1 33	5 04
Cleveland.	8 10	10 10	2 55	6 30

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 1	† No. 3	* No. 5.	* No. 15
Cleveland	A.M 7 10	A. M 11 00	P.M 3 15	P.M. 6 30
Akron.....	8 27	P M 12 03	4 35	7 51
Canton	9 41	1 08	5 55	8 42
Massillon..	11 10	2 10	6 20	9 10

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
Ticket office, C. H. Rudolph's Jewelry Store No. 21 East Main street.

CANTON-MASSILLON ELECTRIC R. R.

INTERURBAN DIVISION.

On and after Sunday, June 14, 1896, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square, Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, every 86 minutes, as follows: STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a. m. 11 30 a. m. 5 30 p. m
*6 06 a. m. 12 06 p. m. 6 06 p. m
6 42 a. m. 12 42 p. m. 6 42 p. m
7 18 a. m. 1 18 p. m. 7 18 p. m
7 54 a. m. 1 54 p. m. 7 54 p. m
8 30 a. m. 2 10 p. m. 8 30 p. m.
9 06 a. m. 3 06 p. m. 9 06 p. m.
9 42 a. m. 3 42 p. m. 9 42 p. m.
10 18 a. m. 4 18 p. m. 10 30 p. m
10 54 a. m. 4 54 p. m.

*Daily, except Sunday

MANNERISMS OF STARS

Peculiarities of Some Great Actors of the Stage.

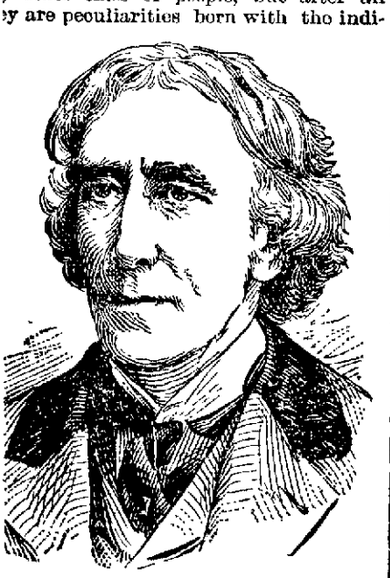
THE METHODS OF HENRY IRVING.

Theatrical Oddities In Voice, Gait, Gesture and Action—Stories of English and American Tragedians—The Keans, Father and Son—The Booths, Fechter and Florence.

The question of how far the personal peculiarities of an actor may work for or against the perfect success of his performance on the stage will probably never cease to be a subject of animated controversy. There are those who insist that the actor's personality must always be subornated to the role, that the ideality of a dramatic character is a definite, fixed, unchangeable quantity and that an actor must be estimated by his coherence to that measure. On the other hand, it is claimed that it is the privilege—nay, the duty—of the actor to exhibit himself, his theories, his methods, his interpretations, in every impersonation that he undertakes. And right there rages the controversy over what we talk of as stage mannerisms.

In the present day no actor has been more discussed in this respect than Henry Irving. Some people have it that, although a great stage manager, he is a compound of mannerisms and totally devoid of dramatic talent, and his stage walk, his gestures, his faulty elocution and pronunciation, his facial expressions, are frankly and freely condemned. Without attempting to settle this much disputed question ex cathedra, it may be pointed out that in the case of Irving, as with many other great actors, these peculiarities that we call mannerisms are natural belongings of the man and are a part and parcel of his individual personality.

Peculiarities of voice, gait, gestures or action pertain to every man, woman and child in the world. They are perhaps more noticeable among actors and actresses than any other class of people, but after all they are peculiarities born with the individual which serve to mark him distinctly from his fellows. Such a personal and physical matter is acting that mannerism is inevitable to it, from the very fact that the actor is so absorbed in the character which he is called upon for the time being to sustain that he invests it with all his own peculiarity of facial expression and conduct of the body and limbs, and in this respect the performances of the greatest actors which the stage has ever known have been marked by confirmed mannerisms.



HENRY IRVING.

Charles Kean was a ripe scholar, a profound student and a thoughtful and an impressive actor, whose characterizations were always graceful and finished and often forcible. Yet he had an unfortunate cast of voice that gave him what was called a "mannerism" and that unquestionably interfered with the smoothness and general agreeableness of his impersonations. It is said that his tongue was too large for his mouth, and this not only caused him to speak thick and indistinctly at times, but he had likewise an unfortunate impediment in his speech which made it almost impossible for him to manage his "m's" and his "n's." The actors who used to imitate him, like Chanfrau and William R. Goodall, made great capital out of a speech of Shylock's in the trial scene in "The Merchant of Venice:"

take my life and all, pardon not that.
You take my house when you do take the prop
That doth sustain my house; you take my life
When you do take the means whereby I live.

And another in the first act of "A Winter's Tale," still more pronounced:

Is whispering nothing?
Is leaning cheek to cheek? is meeting noses?
Kissing with inside lip? stopping the career
Of laughter with a sigh; harsidg fout od foot?
Nothing id orders? wishidg clocks more swift?
Hours, minutes? dood, biddight? ad all eyes
Blid
The pid and web, but their, theirs odly,
Would udseed be wicked? is thin dothidg?
Pothed the world, ad all that's id't is nothidg;
Yet dothidg sky is dothidg; Bohebia dothidg;
Where is dothidg; dor dothidg have these nothidgs
But be dothidg.

It was pronounced was this peculiarity of Kean that that London Punch had it: "We like the acting of Mr. Kean, but we cannot acknowledge his antiquarian researches into the private habits of Shakespeare's Jew. In speaking of the means of Shylock's subsistence, by his peculiar pronunciation of the word 'means' he proves himself to have been a lover of vegetables, as he says: 'You take my house when you do take the prop that doth sustain my house; you take my life when you do take the means whereby I live.'

More than Charles Kean, his father Edmund, notwithstanding the brilliancy and genius of his acting, was none the less noted for his mannerisms. His familiarity of speech and abruptness of gesture were in their effects often more ludicrous. Hazlitt writes that on one occasion "the motion was performed and the words uttered in the quickest possible time in which a puppet could be made to mimic or gabble the words, and if this be not mannerism what is the world is?

The elder Booth in his younger days is said to have had a remarkably musical voice, but later on the voice became heavy and harsh. Some idea of his voice may be had from a remembrance of some of the tones of his son Edwin, though the voice of the latter is to win for musicality, sonorousness, delicate shading and beauty of expression not to be compared to that of his father in his best days. The elder Booth's pronunciation was invariably elegant, precise and faultless, and his eye emphasized his every utterance. If he possessed any mannerism it was that of scarcely ever playing the same part alike on two successive nights, and an excellent authority tells us that while acting in the theaters of Virginia, where he made his first engagement with American managers, he used to act Richard one night in his own style and the next in that of Kean, and each performance was marked with individual traits of extraordinary genius.

Gustavus V. Brooke was an actor of rare merit, but, like "Mr. Orator Puff, had two tones to his voice," and this made his readings, to say the least, partake of the nature of eccentricity, for one-half of a line would be given in a species of falsetto and the concluding half in a sort of subbase. This was attributed to some affection of his bronchial tubes which in its earlier stages had been neglected and allowed to become chronic.

Charles Fechter had two distinct and individual voices. One was his natural voice, that he used for the street and drawing room; the other was for the stage exclusively. When in a parlor or on the street, or in ordinary conversation with a friend, he spoke his mother tongue, the English language, as perfectly and as purely as any one. He was by birth a Briton, having been born in Hanway courtyard, Oxford street, London, his father being a German and his mother an English woman, and his earliest education was obtained in London. It was only when on the stage that he spoke with what might be termed a dialect. Being asked one day why he did this, he replied that it not only drew greater attention to him personally, but he considered that it added to the effectiveness of his performances and threw an air of romance about them which they would not otherwise possess. Fechter's "mannerisms" consisted of a tendency toward extravagant gesticulation. His hands were never still for a moment; there was never any repose for them, but it must be admitted that they were used most effectively and most expressively. Besides this, there was a certain swagger in his carriage which gave him at times the air of a swash buckler, and this was most apparent in such performances as Ruy Blas, Legadiero and Don Cæsar de Bazan.

Even David Garrick, consummate actor though he was, had his mannerisms that were very conspicuous, and that were dilated upon by his enemies to depreciate his worth. Macklin, the great Shylock of the English stage, who was immortalized by Alexander Pope as "the Jew that Shakespeare drew," had little regard for Garrick, and thus wrote of him:

"His art in acting consisted in incessantly pawing and hauling about the characters with whom he was concerned in the scene, and when he did not paw or haul the characters about he stalked between them and the audience, squeezed his hat, hung forward and stood almost on one foot, with no part of the other to the ground but the toe of it. His whole action when he made love, in tragedy or in comedy, when he was familiar with his friend, when he was in anger, sorrow, rage, consisted in squeezing his hat, thumping his breast, strutting up and down the stage and pawing the characters that he acted with."

That will, however, hardly pass as a fair and unprejudiced judgment of one of the greatest actors that the English stage has known.

William Charles Macready had a singular voice, which was made the more so by a peculiarity of expression which was more markedly singular than that of any other actor on the stage, and yet few—if, indeed, any—of his great contemporaries could read the speeches of Shakespeare with better effect, and certainly none with greater intelligence. In his youth the future great tragedian had a voice of great clearness, compass and beauty and was unaffected in his style of speech. His declamation at school was marked by poetic fervor and exquisite taste, while his voice showed good training and perfect obedience to command. Finally his voice lost its clear ring and other attractive qualities of tone and became harsh and even at times repulsive. This, in addition to the strongly marked peculiarity of his speech, became as much the nature of the actor as if it had been born with him. Besides that he was stilted in his gait and angular in his attitudes. Nevertheless he could act, and it has been said of him that he was "England's most artistic and intellectual tragedian," and that he "finally became the embodiment of what was ultimately termed the highest development of genius." At the same time one who knew him well has written of him, "He was unquestionably a man of genius, and as unquestionably he inoculated his profession with a style of elocution which sets poetry, music and nature alike at defiance." It is certainly not easy to reconcile these opinions so diverse.

That excellent comedian, John Baldwin Buckstone, who was long manager of the Haymarket theater, London, and who was heard in the United States a generation or more ago, had many mannerisms. One most noticeable was that while a comedian he adopted the peculiarities of a tragedian. All his abrupt transitions, chuckles and alternations from briskness to gravity, by which the audience was kept in a tempest of merriment, were among the strangest vocal effects imaginable, and yet they were adroitly managed burlesque imitations of Kean, Macready and Kemble. It was said of him after his death: "He had little variety in style, and, in truth, was the same in almost everything. He had an extraordinary quaintness of delivery, compounded of drawl and sudden volubility, commencing his sentences at a low walk, so to speak, and bringing them up at a hard gallop that was extremely funny. The house was in a titter at the mere sight, and three words of the well known voice were enough to set the audience in a roar. He was nothing if not himself, and therefore was better out of the legitimate or Shakespearean drama than in it."

William A. Conway, one of the best English actors in the early part of the present century, was so very tall of stature that such critics as Hazlitt and others frequently scored his performances on the ground that they were marred by his excessive height. Our own James Wallack, the younger, never knew what to do with his hands. They appeared to be perpetually in his way. They were shapely hands, but very long, and it seemed as if they were joined loosely to the wrists. Be that as it may, they gave him a deal of trouble and in many instances became an eyesore to the spectators. That excellent actor and capable manager of the last generation, William J. Fleming, had a defect which caused him to halt a trifle in his gait, yet it was scarcely perceptible. The English actor, Sam Foote, was lame to a most marked degree. Both these defects of nature were not infrequently set down to mannerisms. William Florence had a lisp which there was no possible disguising. Edward L. Davenport had a very melodious voice, with a capacity for sounding all the depths and shoals of passion, but there was just a touch of that nasal twang which is the heritage of nearly all New Englanders, and which was much more general from 25 to 50 years ago than it is today.

WILL M. CLEMENS.

SUCCEEDS SATOLLI.

ARCHBISHOP MARTINELLI, THE NEW HEAD OF THE PAPAL LEGATION.

Where He Will Live and What His Duties Will Be—The Great Catholic University—A Few Words Concerning Cardinal Satolli and His Work.

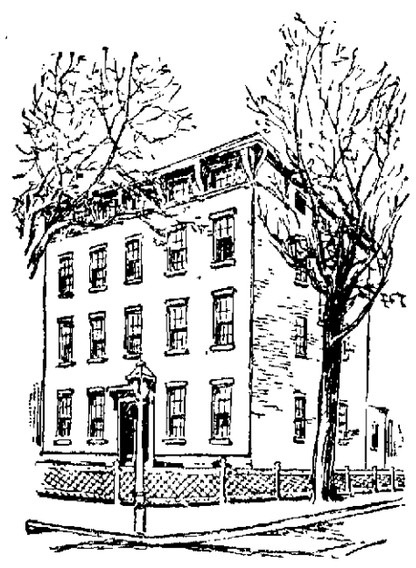
[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—In a few days Archbishop Martinelli will be installed in the place of Cardinal Satolli at the head of the papal legation in this city. The installation will not be accompanied by any ceremonies. Cardinal Satolli will greet his successor on his arrival and will install him in the residence which he has occupied during the greater part of his stay in Washington. He will remain there with him for a week or more explaining the business which is pending and helping him to get in touch with his work. Then he will go to Rome, where he has been summoned by the pope.

Though the home of the papal delegate in Washington is called a legation, it is not a legation in the diplomatic sense. The papal delegate is accredited only to the church of Rome in America. He is not accredited to our government, and if he were he would not be received. We hold no diplomatic relations with the pope because the pope has no temporal power.

Pope Pius IX sent a delegate to the United States in 1853 accredited to our government, and his experience satisfied the church of Rome that there was no use in so accrediting Mgr. Satolli. Rev. C. Bedini, archbishop of Thebes, was the pope's representative who came over in 1853 with a letter from the Vatican to the president of the United States. The secretary of state, Mr. Marcy, held that he could have been received if he had been a layman, but as he was a priest the government refused to recognize him.

He went through the country investigating the condition of the Roman Catholic church, but the anti-Catholics thought the coming of a minister from the Vatican meant an attempt by the pope to interfere in our politics. So a bitter newspaper war was begun against the archbishop, which made the archbishop's progress through the country



RESIDENCE OF THE PAPAL DELEGATE.

the cause of much unpleasantness. He was insulted at Pittsburg, and when he reached Cincinnati it was found that there was a plot to hang him and burn the Catholic cathedral. The trouble was suppressed, and the archbishop returned safe to Rome from his fruitless mission.

Cardinal (then Monsignore) Satolli was sent to the United States four years ago as the personal representative of the pope. The immediate reason for sending him was the controversy between Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland over the parochial school question, which began in December, 1891. This controversy had been the cause of much strife, and the matter had got into the newspapers and was causing a great deal of scandal. With many other controverted questions this had been referred to Rome again and again. Other important matters were pending in the United States. Father McGlynn's case for one was awaiting friendly intervention. There was the case of the venerable Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis, since dead, whose refusal to give up his authority or the property of the church (the result of mental weakness) was causing embarrassment. The pope decided to send a personal representative to America to act as a court of appeal from the ecclesiastical authorities here who would be wholly without bias. He chose Mgr. Satolli for the work because he had seen him grow up in the work of the church, and because he had great faith in him. That he is satisfied with the result of the mission is shown by the fact that he has made Mgr. Satolli a cardinal and promoted him to a position of responsibility at Rome. The record shows the school question disposed of, Father McGlynn reconciled, the Kenrick case adjusted and 700 local cases considered and judged.

The papal delegate makes his home at Washington because the Catholic university is here. This university, which is in the suburbs of the city, has been endowed very richly by good Catholics. Delegate Satolli made his home at the university when he first came to the United States. He staid there until November, 1893, when he moved into the Bradley mansion, at Second and I streets, N. W., which the Catholic church bought for $35,000. This mansion is historic. It was built by Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois in what was at that time the fashionable section of the city. It was built for Mr. Douglas' bride, Miss Cutts, and in it Douglas heard the news of his nomination for the presidency. From the Douglas family the house passed into possession of Marshall Brown and Richard Wallach, and it was bought in 1873 by Justice Bradley of the supreme court of the United States, who occupied it till his death.

It is a large, square, double house of red brick, faced with brownstone. A broad stone walk leads to the front steps, and they to the carved oak doors. At the right of the entrance, on the lower floor, is a large reception room. Beyond the reception room is the dining room. Across the hall is the double parlor, and behind it the library. There are two stories above this. With Cardinal Satolli in this house live Dr. Rooker, his secretary, and Mgr. Sbaretti, the auditor of the legation.

The new delegate will find the business of the legation well in hand, but there are always unsettled controversies to adjust. Much of Cardinal Satolli's time has been devoted to adjusting differences between priests and their congregations. He has visited many places where there were troubles to settle, and he has received many delegations which came to him to present arguments in local controversies. Wherever he has rendered a decision his judgment has stood. There is no appeal from the delegate except to Rome, and the pope has been well satisfied to rely on the judgment of his representative.

The legation of Washington is one of four established by the pope. The holy father has an allowance of $200,000 a year for the support of foreign legations. Out of this he maintains nuncios of the first class at Paris, Vienna, Madrid and Lisbon, of the second class at Munich and Brussels, internuncios at The Hague and Rio de Janeiro, and delegates accredited to (1) Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru, (2) the United States of Colombia, (3) Santo Domingo, Haiti and Venezuela, and (4) the United States.

The delegate to the United States has a salary of only $6,000 a year.

Mgr. Satolli came here first as the pope's commissioner to the World's fair. He made a tour of the east and middle states before settling down to his work as delegate. No doubt the new delegate will seize an early opportunity to visit the larger cities and meet the high authorities of the church in the United States. Satolli was accompanied on his tour by Mgr. Sbaretti, who wrote a very full report of the tour and sent it to the pope. Mgr. Sbaretti was an enthusiast about America. So is Mgr. Satolli. The judicious praise he has scattered about has made many friends for him in the United States. He has made a good impression on the public men he has met in Washington, and he leaves many friends where he came four years since a stranger.

Cardinal Satolli is a diplomat of a high order. He came here facing a strong prejudice. He spoke no English, and his communications with all but the dignitaries of the church were conducted through an interpreter. But he made headway against all obstacles and justified the wisdom of the holy father in selecting him for this mission.

Archbishop Martinelli has the advantage of a knowledge of English. He speaks it fluently. An evidence that he proposes to make himself as popular as his predecessor is found in the fact that he has accepted an invitation to be one of the guests of honor at the annual dinner of the Gridiron club, the famous banquet club composed of Washington newspaper correspondents.

JAMES R. SANDERSON.

BOOKS ON WARSHIPS.

All the Vessels of the Navy Have Well Stocked Libraries.

[Special Correspondence.]

BROOKLYN, Sept. 28.—The navy department owns a big floating library.

In the department at Washington are more than 25,000 books, chiefly on technical topics. Every one of the departments at Washington has a library, and some of them are well stocked with light literature, which is issued to the clerks without charge.

Not one of these libraries is as large as the floating library of the navy department. On the 50 vessels of the navy are not less than 50,000 volumes.

These 50,000 volumes are not on one ship. They are divided among the 50 ships, and many of the books are duplicates. Still, as much variety as possible is preserved, because the officer who is serving on the Cincinnati today may be on the Maine tomorrow.

There has always been a library aboard ship in the navy, but until a few years ago so little attention was paid to the ship libraries that officers who wanted reading matter took it with them on a cruise. There was little light reading, and the technical works and reference books aboard ship were obsolete.

Now the navy department has one of its bright young officers at the Brooklyn navy yard, Lieutenant Tappan, assigned to the work of organizing the libraries on shipboard and keeping them supplied with fresh literature.

In the old days a few books of travel, a Bible and some works on seamanship and gunnery composed a ship's library. Now there is a wide range of literature represented on its shelves. There are two libraries on each ship—one for the officers and one for the crew. On the larger vessels the officers' library comprises 1,000 volumes, chiefly historical and technical works. The library for the crew comprises 700 volumes.

The classification and indexing of these books are done at the navy yard under the plan of the American Library association. There are 31 classes of literature, beginning with "general works" and ending with "foreign fiction and essays."

Books are issued on shipboard twice a week under the customary library restrictions. Each ship has printed catalogues. Copies of these catalogues are kept on file at the Brooklyn navy yard, and the officer in charge takes a survey of these lists at intervals for the purpose of detecting obsolete books. These books are recalled, and if they are no longer available for any use they are sold. Meantime accessions to the libraries are made from time to time. When a new ship goes into commission, a complete library must be selected for her, and it requires a nice discrimination to make a choice of books.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

Let The Whole World Know The Good Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Does

HEART DISEASE, has its victim at a disadvantage. Always taught that heart disease is incurable, when the symptoms become well defined, the patient becomes alarmed and a nervous panic takes place. But when a sure remedy is found and a cure effected, after years of suffering, there is great rejoicing and desire to "let the whole world know." Mrs. Laura Wineinger, of Selkirk, Kansas, writes; "I desire to let the whole world know what Dr. Miles' Heart Cure has done for me. For ten years I had pain in my heart, shortness of breath, palpitation, pain in my left side, oppressed feeling in my chest, weak and hungry spells, bad dreams, could not lie on either side, was numb and suffered terribly. I took Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and before I finished the second bottle I felt its good effects, I feel now that I am fully recovered, and that Dr. Miles' Heart Cure saved my life."

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health.....

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee that first bottle benefits, or money refunded.

THE BEST WASH BLUE IN USE.

THE AMERICAN BALL BLUE

is not poisonous or injurious to health or fabrics. It is the delight of the laundress, aids in bleaching and gives the washing a rich and elegant hue. Beware of imitations. Ask your grocer for the

AMERICAN BALL BLUE

and be sure you get the genuine article, which has a red stripe in the middle of the package.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Exposition Visitors

Find a good resting place in our waiting rooms—a place to read, write, meet friends, attend to toilet needs, and if they desire, a place to

Buy First-Class Dry Goods

at prices usually asked for inferior grades—

INVESTIGATION will test—
THE GOODS will prove—
SEE THREE SPECIALS—consider width as well as quality, style and price—

42-in. All-Wool BLACK and WHITE Plaids and Line Stripes, 30c yd

50-inch All-Wool PLAIN and MIXED CLOTHS, all new colorings, 35c yd.

40-in. All Wool CHECK SUITING, broken check style in semi-rough effect, four different colorings, 50c yd.

COME, or write for Samples and New Catalogue, 1896 '97 season.

Penn Ave. & Fifth St., PITTSBURG.

NASAL **CATARRH**

Is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes

It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostril. Being quickly absorbed it gives relief at once.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50 cts. at druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street New York.

William's Kidney Pills

Has no equal in diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Have you neglected your Kidneys? Have you overworked your nervous system and caused trouble with your Kidneys and Bladder? Have you pains in the loins, side, back, groins and bladder? Have you a flabby appearance of the face, especially under the eyes? Too frequent desire pass urine? William's Kidney Pills will impart new life to the diseased organs, tone up the system and make a new man of you. By mail 50 cents per box.

WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props., Cleveland O.

For sale by F. E. Seaman.

1/2 RATES TO THE GARDEN SPOTS of the SOUTH

ONE WAY TICKETS ARE SOLD

At 1½ Cents a Mile

FROM THE NORTH OVER THE

L&N

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.

To individuals on the First Tuesday, and to parties of seven or more on the Third Tuesday of each month, to nearly all points in the South; and on special dates Excursion Tickets are sold at a little more than One Fare for the round trip.

For full information write to

JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.
C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

SENT FREE.

Write for County Map of the South to either of the above named gentlemen, or to P. SID JONES, Pass. Agent, in charge of Immigration, Birmingham, Ala.

Your Stomach Distresses You

after eating a hearty meal, and the result is a chronic case of Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, or a bilious attack.

RIPANS TABULES

Promote Digestion, Regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Purify the Blood, and are a **Positive Cure** for **Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness,** and all other Diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Liver and Stomach. They act gently yet promptly, and perfect digestion follows their use.

Ripans Tabules take the place of an **Entire Medicine Chest,** and should be kept for use in every family.

Price, **50 Cents** a box. At Druggists, or by mail.
RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

$2.50 CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO.

DAILY LINE BETWEEN

Cleveland and Toledo.

"C. & B. LINE"

Steamers "City of Buffalo," (new) "State of Ohio" and "State of New York."

DAILY TIME TABLE, SUNDAY INCLUDED AFTER MAY 30.

Lv Cleveland, 7:30 P. M. | Lv Buffalo, 7:30 P.M.
Ar Buffalo, 7:30 A. M. | Ar Cleveland, 7:30 A.M.
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Take the "C. & B. Line" steamers and enjoy a refreshing night's rest when enroute to **Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, New York, Boston, Albany, 1,000 Islands,** or any Eastern or Canadian point.

Cheap Excursions Weekly to Niagra Falls.

Send 4 cents postage for tourist pamphlet.

W. F. HERMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agt. T. F. NEWMAN, Gen'l Manager.
CLEVELAND, O.

FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURESQUE MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about $13 from Detroit; $15 from Toledo; $18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing $300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., D. & C., Detroit, Mich.

Attachment Notice.

Mary Tracey, Plaintiff, vs Oscar Nott, Defendant. Before Robert H Folger, Justice of the Peace of Perry township, Stark County, Ohio.

On the 15th day of September, A. D 1896, the said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for Four Dollars, and Ten Dollars probable costs.

MARY TRACEY, In person
September 2, 4t, 1896

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator de bonis non with will annexed of the estate of Isaac Johnhamme late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 7th day of September, 1896.

JAMES H. HUNT,
Administrator, de bonis non with will annexed.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of John Price late of Stark County O deceased.

Dated the 18th day of September, 1896.

JACOB POORMAN,
Administrator.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator with will annexed, of the estate of Henry Rohr, late of Stark County, O., deceased.

Dated the 30th day of Sept, 1896.

WILLIAM ROHR,
Administrator, with will annexed.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SILVER'S PRICE.

What Caused It to Fall From '73 to '96.

RATIO OF GOLD AND SILVER

From 1793 to 1893—As the Production of Silver Went Up Its Price Went Down, While Gold Kept In the Middle of the Road All the Way—Folly For This Country Alone to Attempt Free Coinage at Any Ratio.

There are thousands of voters in this country, says the Toledo Blade, who believe that the fall in the price of silver since 1869—for it began before 1873, and before any nation had dropped its use as a full money metal—was because of such legislation. And the plea is made by the silverites that if we restore it as a money metal its price will rise to $1.29 per ounce at once.

Even if the drop in the price of silver bullion were due to this legislation—which it is not—how could its restoration by the United States alone raise the price to the old level. We have 70,000,000 people. The countries of Europe which have dropped silver alone have a poulation of 218,000,000; India has 220,000,000. How can the action of 70.00,000 reverse the action of 438,000,000—over six times as many?

But the main factor in the fall of silver is simply its increased production. To show that this is correct we reprint the following table from the current number of Dun's Review. It gives the production by ounces of the United States and of the world, and the average price of bullion:

Year.	U. S.	World.	Average Price.
1873	27,650,003	63,237,157	$1.004
1874	28,840,000	55,300,781	.988
1875	24,518,000	62,261,719	.964
1876	30,000,000	67,758,125	.894
1877	30,788,000	62,079,916	.929
1878	31,960,000	78,385,451	.891
1879	31,550,000	74,383,495	.868
1880	30,350,000	74,795,313	.880
1881	33,200,000	79,020,472	.881
1882	36,200,000	86,472,091	.878
1883	35,750,000	89,175,023	.855
1884	37,800,000	81,557,801	.861
1885	24,910,000	94,609,050	.823
1886	39,445,312	95,207,290	.769
1887	45,226,240	96,123,583	.783
1888	45,788,662	108,826,406	.727
1889	51,354,851	120,218,611	.724
1890	54,500,000	123,015,062	.810
1891	55,000,000	131,170,519	.764
1892	60,000,000	153,151,762	.664
1893	69,000,000	166,092,047	.604
1894	74,451,122	167,752,561	.491
1895	55,227,000	174,186,815	.508
1896 (6 mo)			.538

Note that the increase in production has been accompanied by a steady decline in price. The two things have gone together. There have been fluctuations from year to year, but the increase year by car in the production has been accompanied by a fall in price. It will be noted that the occasional decrease in the column showing the American production played but a small part in affecting the world's price.

The decline in the price from 1873 to 1876 was light. The production had decreased, but Germany had thrown a vast quantity of silver upon the market. Other mints were open, however, and in 1873 France coined $30,000,000 and Belgium $20,000,000. The result was that serious apprehensions were excited that year, and in January, 1874, the Latin Union limted the coinage of five-franc pieces. Then the price went down until the passage of the Bland act, which caused another advance. Germany took advantage of this boom to sell 25,000,000 ounces in 1878, closing out its stock the next year. From 1878 to 1881 the production increased but little, and the market remained comparatively steady, notwithstanding the suspension of coinage by the Latin Union. Another radical fall began in 1885, coincident with the world's big increase of production. A speculative rise was caused in 1890 by the passage of the Sherman act, which was expected to take al the American product, but the price dropped swifty, while production went on increasing.

No law can raise the price of silver while the production is so enormous. Free coinage would only stimulate production, and the price would fall, as it did under the Sherman law.

In this connection we will give the commercial ratio of gold and silver, from the tables in the report of the director of the mint, at periods of five years for a century, beginning with the date of the first United States coinage act.

1793	15 00	1848	15 85
1798	15 59	1853	15 33
1803	15 41	1858	15 38
1808	16 08	1863	15 37
1813	16 25	1868	15 50
1818	15.35	1873	15.92
1823	15 84	1878	17 94
1828	15 78	1883	18.64
1833	15.93	1888	21.99
1838	15.84	1893	26.49
1843	15.93		

The fall in the price of silver from 1793 to 1813 was so great as to prevent the circulation of gold altogether in this country, with "free coinage" at the ratio of 1793. In 1833 the coinage ratio was altered to very near the commercial ratio, or 15.988, but silver rose in price after that so much that by 1853 it had ceased to be used as money, and the value of fractional coinage was then reduced. After the discovery of the new silver mines the price fell so rapidly that one nation after another found it necessary to restrict the coinage.

The Candidate Is the Platform.

It is childish to try to distinguish between the candidate and the platform in such a case as this. The candidate is no better than the platform. He does not profess to be any better. He does not ask for votes on the ground that he is any better. A ballot cast for the Bryan and Sewall electors, therefore, is a ballot cast for dishonest money, for lower wages to the workingman, for cutting pensions in two, for manipulating the supreme court so as to control its decisions, and for depriving the government of the power to protect the mails against incendiary violence.—New York Sun (Dem.).

ENLARGED DOCKS AT HURON.

President Blair Orders Another W. & L. E. Improvement.

President A. G. Blair, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, has returned from Huron, where he made final arrangements for the enlargement of the company's docks and dock facilities at that point. The company has decided to build 1,200 feet more dock, which, with other improv ments, will double the capacity of the Huron docks.

President Blair has found it necessary to make this improvement owing to the growth of the business of the company. Despite the general depression for this season ending October 1, the company's coal traffic shows an increase of 109,058 tons over the same period of last year. The increase for the same period at Huron in the iron ore business was 50,632 tons, or 45 per cent. over last year. This is the largest business in the history of the road and taxed its docks to their utmost capacity. It is thought that under more favorable conditions the company would have been compelled to turn away business. With the new improvements the coal and ore business will be separated. The coal will be handled over the old docks and the ore over the new dock.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large sized bottles only fifty cents at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says; "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with la grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail, and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use, and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chiblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Doctors' Mistakes.

Many times women call on their family physician, suffering, as they imagine one from dyspepsia, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy going and indifferent or overbusy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are only symptoms caused by some womb disorder The physician ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his "practice" until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse, by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequently complications. A proper medicine, like Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription, directed to the cause, would have entirely removed the disease, thereby expelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery. This medicine enables a sensitive, modest woman to avoid the unnecessary physician's "examinations" and his generally useless and stereotyped "local application" treatment.

Women who are weak and nervous, who have no appetite and cannot sleep, find strength and vigor in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE "OVERLAND LIMITED."

The famous trans continental train via The Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line, leaves Chicago at 6:00 p m. every day in the year via the Chicago & North Western R'y, and makes the trip to California in only three days. Double Drawing room Sleeping Cars, Buffet, Smoking and Library Cars, Dining Cars and free Reclining Chair Cars are features of the equipment of this perfect train. Agents of connecting lines sell tickets via The Chicago & North-Western R'y. Illustrated pamphlets and full information will be furnished on applications to W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A, Chicago, Ill.

Worthy Your Confidence.

The success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in conquering scrofula in whatever way it may manifest itself is vouched for by thousands who were severely afflicted by this prevalent disease, but who now rejoice over a permanent cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Scrofula may appear as a humor, or it may attack the glands of the neck, or break out in dreadful running sores on the body or limbs. Attacking the mucous membrane, it may develop into catarrh or lodging in the lungs lead to consumption. Come as it may, a faithful course of treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla will overcome it, for working upon the foundation of all diseases, impure blood, the system is clarified and vitalized, and vigor, strength and health restored to the body.

Consumption is the natural result of a neglected cold. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and all lung troubles down to the very borderland of consumption.

Legal Notice.

August Pahlau, Plaintiff.
vs.
Henry Pahlau, et al, Defendants.

Henry Pahlau, whose residence is unknown, will take notice that on September 24th, 1896, August Pahlau filed his petition in common pleas court, Stark county, Ohio, in case No. 11,695, against above party and others, praying for the foreclosure of a mortgage made by Henry Pahlau to plaintiff on 20-100 of an acre of land in northwest quarter of fractional section 30, township 11, range 9, Stark county, Ohio, also known as lots 3, 4, 12 and 15 of Millport, given to secure a debt on which a balance of $200 is due, with interest from September 8, 1894. Also equitable relief and protection on mortgage not yet due on same premises for $500, with interest from April 26, 1893.

Said party is required to answer on or before the 28th day of November, 1896, or judgment may be taken against him.

AUGUST PAHLAU.
ORLANDO C. VOLKMOR, Attorney.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—It is announced that $500,000 in gold has been taken in London by the Bank of British North America for shipment to this country. Exchange is 484 but the margin in the transaction must be very small.

There is still considerable builish talk on Manhattan. There are increased sales of German refined sugar here. Market has been lower and heavy today. Americans are dull in London. The Western railway officials meet in Chicago today to restore rates, it is expected that the Pennsylvania will declare regular dividend.

The volume of business was large and selling general. A good deal of long stock coming out with report that the government estimates on wheat will show a yield of 425,000,000 bushels be and that the total exportable surplus on the crop will be slightly less than 400,000,000 bushels, 44,000,900 of which has been already shipped advises from North-West indicate liberal receipts of next thirty days.

Chicago—Wheat experienced a sharp decline, the weakness early being in easier Liverpool cables and large N. W receipts. The last break of ¾ of a cent started on a report sent out by N. W. agency of heavy defalcation in Paris that would create periodical financial troubles both there and in London.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
May	72	72⅛	71	71¼
Dec.	68⅛	68⅞	67⅝	67⅝
Oats.				
Dec.	17¾	17⅞	17¼	17¼
May	19¾	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝
Corn.				
Dec.	23¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅞
May	26¼	26⅝	25⅞	26
Pork				
Dec	6 55	6 60	6 55	6 60
Jan	7 27	7 47	7 27	7 45
Lard.				
Dec.	4 05	4 20	4 05	4 20
Jan.	4 25	4 37	4 25	4 37

Cash Wheat, 66⅞
" Corn 22¼
" Oats 17
" Pork 6 55.
" Lard 4 15.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	open-ing	high	low	close
American sugar	109¾	110	1 7½	107⅞
American Tobacco	66½	68	66	66⅞
Canada Southern	45	45	45	45
C. B. & Q	69	69½	68¼	68⅜
Chicago gas	60½	61	59⅝	60
General electric	27½	27½	27	27
Lake Shore	145	146	145	145
Manhattan	91¾	92½	89⅝	90½
Louisville & Nashville	42⅝	43⅝	41¾	41¾
Northwest	98½	8-½	97½	97½
Western Union	88½	8 ⅝	82⅝	82⅝
St Paul	70¼	170½	68⅛	69⅜

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, October 8 1896

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	70
Wheat (new)	66
Rye, per bushel	34-35
Oats	16-18
Corn	25-28
Barley	42
Wool	b-12-15
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$4 00
Timothy Seed	$1 10-1 35
Bran, per 100 lbs	70
Middlings, per 100 lbs	75
Hay, (old)	$10 00-12 00
Hay, (new)	$6 00-$8 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	12½ 14
Eggs, per dozen	15
Lard, per pound	15
Hams, per lb	06
Shoulders	5
Sides	5
Cheese, per lb	20
White beans, per bushel	$1 25-1 50
Potatoes, new	40-50
Onions	20 25
Apples, new	50-75
Peaches per bu	8-10
Evaporated Apples, choice	18-20 apiece
Chickens, live	10
Chickens, spring, dressed	12-14
Dried Peaches, peeled	4-5
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	90-$1 20
Salt, per barrel	

PITTSBURG, Oct. 6.

WHEAT—No. 1 old, 73@74c; No. 2 red, 71@72c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow car, 30¾@31c; No. 3 shelled, 28@28¼c; high mixed shelled, 27@27½c; mixed car, 27½@28½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 25¾@26c; No 2 do, 24¾@25c; extra No. 3 white, 23½@24c; light mixed, 21@22c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $11.25@11.50; No 2, $9.00@10.00; packing, $6.50@7.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, $7 25@7.50; wagon hay, $14.00@15 00 for timothy.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 19½@20c; do creamery, 18½@19c; Ohio, fancy creamery, 16½17c; fancy country roll, 13@15c; low grade and cooking, 8@10c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York full cream, 9@9½c; new Ohios, full cream, 7½@8c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 11@11½c; limburger, new, 7½@8c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11c; Swiss in square blocks, 11@11½c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 16@17c; seconds, 14@15c.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 70@75c per pair; live chickens, small, 50@65c; spring chickens, 25@50c per pair; dressed chickens, 12@13c per pound; dressed spring chickens, 12½@15½c; live ducks, 60@80c per pair; live turkeys, 10@11c per pound.

PITTSBURG, Oct 6

CATTLE—Receipts fair on Monday, 90 cars on sale; market slow; today's receipts light; market unchanged. We quote prices as follows: Prime, $4.35@4.50; good, $4.00@4.3; tidy, $3.75@4.00; good butchers, $3.65@3.90; fair, $3.40@3.70; common, $2.75@3.40; bulls, stags and cows, $2.00@3.50; bologna cows, $5.00@15.00; fresh cows and springers, $20.00@45.00.

HOGS—Receipts fair on Monday, 25 cars on sale; market slow on Yorkers and pigs; other grades steady; today's run light; demand fair for best grades and slow on lightweights; prices unchanged. We quote: Prime medium weights at $3.60@3.65 best heavy Yorkers, $3.45@3.50; common to fair Yorkers, $3.35@3.40; heavy hogs, $3.30@3.50; roughs and pigs, $2.50@3.20.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply light on Monday, 12 cars on sale; market steady on sheep and lambs; veal calves quarter lower; today's receipts light; market steady on sheep, but slow on lambs; prices unchanged. We quote prices as follows: Prime, $3.50@3.60; good, $3.30@3.50; fair, $2.65@3.00; common, $1.75@2.25; culls, 75c@$1.25. Lambs—Choice, $4.40@4.75; common to good, $3.00@4.10; veal calves, $5.50@6.00; heavy and thin calves, $3.00@3.50.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.

HOGS—Market steady at $2.50@3.40. Receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, 1,200 head.

CATTLE—Market steady at $2.25@4.25. Receipts, 340; shipments, 600 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at $1.75@3.10. Receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 1,000 head. Lambs—Market steady at $3.00@4.25.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

WHEAT—Spot market firmer; No. 1 hard, 77c.

CORN—Spot market firm; No. 2, 29¾c.

OATS—Spot market firm; No. 2, 22c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 10@11c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 8@8¾c per pound; sheep at 9½@10½c per pound dressed weight.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market slow and weak. Sheep, $2.00@3.50; lambs, $4.00@5.00.

HOGS—Market lower at $3.50@3.90.

"Everybody Likes It."

BattleAx PLUG

Everybody likes "Battle Ax" because of its exceedingly fine quality.

Because of the economy there is in buying it.

Because of its low price. It's the kind the rich men chew because of its high grade, and the kind the poor men can afford to chew because of its great size.

A 5-cent piece of "Battle Ax" is almost twice the size of the 10-cent piece of other high grade brands.

DR. JOHN TRIPP'S
BLOOD PURIFIER

Is not a mild blood medicine like Sarsaparilla, but is a Blood Purifier for the cure of

Blood Poison, Scrofula, Cancer, Eczema, Running Sores, Pronounced Cases of Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Trouble.

Hereditary, and cases of years standing are positively cured in from one to two courses.

T. H. GOODSELL, Rooms 9 and 10, 106 Euclid Ave., CLEVELAND, O.

EXCURSIONS TO DAYTON

October 18th and 14th, special excursion tickets will be sold to Dayton, O., from ticket stations on Pennsylvania Lines, for Meeting of Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Ohio. Return coupons will be valid through to original starting point on or before October 17th.

Administrator's Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on

SATURDAY, THE SEVENTH (7) DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1896, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,

upon the premises, the following described real estate, situated in the County of Stark and State of Ohio, bounded and described as follows: Being the east half of the southwest quarter of section fourteen (14), Township eleven (11), Range ten (10), containing fifty-five (55) acres of land, excepting from said fifty-five (55) acres, two (2) and one hundred and twenty-one hundred and sixtieths (120-160) acres of land off of the same sold to The Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railway Company by deed bearing date Nov. 7th, 1874, made by Christian Kaylor, as guardian for Daniel Kaylor, to said Railway Company, received for record August 24, 1877, and recorded August 27, 1877, on the Stark County records, and also excepting a certain strip of land heretofore sold to the Connoton Valley Railway Company for a description of which land see the records of Stark county vol. 188, pages 258 and 259. Appraised at two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500). Terms of sale: One-half cash, one-half in one year, deferred payment to be secured by mortgage on premises sold.

ZACHARIAH KAYLOR,
Administrator of the estate of Daniel Kaylor, deceased.
WILSON & DAY,
Attorneys.
Oct. 6th 1896.

Times For Holding Circuit Court A. D '97.

State of Ohio
Fifth Judicial Circuit.

It is ordered that the terms of the Circuit Court of the several counties in said circuit for the year 1897, be fixed as follows, to wit:

Fairfield county on the 5th day of January and the 7th day of September.
Richland county on the 12th day of January and the 14th day of September.
Wayne county on the 2d day of February and the 22d of September.
Stark county on the 9th day of February and the 28th day of September.
Knox county on the 2d day of March and the 5th day of October.
Licking county on the 9th day of March and the 12th day of October.
Muskingum county on the 30th day of March and the 19th day of October.
Morgan county on the 6th day of April and the 23rd day of November.
Coshocton county on the 13th day of April and the 3d of November.
Ashland county on the 20th day of April and the 9th day of November.
Holmes county on the 7th day of April and the 16th day of November.
Tuscarawas county on the 4th day of May and the 30th day of November.
Perry county on the 11th day of May and the 26th day of October.
Morrow county on the 18th day of May and the 7th day of December.
Delaware county on the 25th day of May and the 11th day of December.

Said terms begin at 9 o'clock a. m., September 15th, 1896.

JULIUS C. POWERINE,
JOHN J. ADAMS,
CHARLES H. KIBLER,
Judges.

State of Ohio,
Fifth Judicial Circuit, } ss.
Stark County

I, Thomas W. Casselman, Clerk of Circuit Court, Fifth Judicial District, within and County of Stark, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the written order fixing the time of the commencement of each term of the Circuit Court in each County in said Fifth Judicial Circuit for the year 1897.

THOMAS W. CASSELMAN,
Clerk

TAXES FOR 1896.

Notice to Tax-Payers of Stark County

In pursuance of law, I hereby notify the Tax payers of Stark County that the rates of Taxation for the year 1896 are correctly stated in the following Tables, showing the amount of Tax levied on each dollar of valuation of taxable property as charged upon the Tax Duplicate of said County, for the year of 1896:

TOWNSHIPS.	STATE. Mills	STATE. 10ths	COUNTY. Mills	COUNTY. 10ths	ROAD. Mills	ROAD. 10ths	TOWNSHIP. Mills	TOWNSHIP. 10ths	SCHOOL. Mills	SCHOOL. 10ths	SUNDRY SPECIAL. Mills	SUNDRY SPECIAL. 10ths	POOR. Mills	POOR. 10ths	DEC. RATE. Mills	DEC. RATE. 10ths	JUNE RATE. Mills	JUNE RATE. 10ths	TOTA Mills
Bethlehem	2	2-5	5	6	3-5	1	5	.....	5	4	8	.....	.....	2	6	8	5	7	15
Canton	2	2-5	5	6	3-5	.....	.....	2	6	3	4	.....	2	.....	.....	8	7	7	14
Jackson	2	2-5	5	6	3-5	.....	.....	4	5	3	8	.....	4	.....	.....	8	7	6	13
Lake	2	2-5	5	6	3-5	1	5	.....	4	4	7	.....	.....	.....	1	8	8	7	16
Lawrence	2	2-5	5	6	3-5	1	2	.....	5	5	5	.....	2	.....	.....	9	7	6	13
Lexington	2	2-5	5	6	3-5	.....	.....	2	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	7	7	6	13
Marlboro	2	2-5	5	6	3-5	2	1	1	3	2	9	.....	.....	.....	1	7	7	6	13
Nimishillen	2	2-5	5	6	3-5	1	6	.....	3	2	6	.....	.....	.....	1	7	7	6	13
Osnaburg	2	2-5	5	6	3-5	1	3	5	3	3	8	.....	.....	2	.....	7	7	6	13
Paris	2	2-5	5	6	3-5	1	2	2	3	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	6	13
Perry	2	2-5	5	6	3-5	.....	.....	.....	3	2	4	.....	.....	4	.....	7	7	6	13
Pike	2	2-5	5	6	3-5	2	9	.....	3	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	6	13
Plain	2	2-5	5	6	3-5	1	2	2	3	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1	7	7	6	13
Sandy	2	2-5	5	6	3-5	2	6	1	4	4	7	.....	.....	1	.....	7	7	6	13
Sugarcreek	2	2-5	5	6	3-5	2	4	.....	4	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	7	7	6	13
Tuscarawas	2	2-5	5	6	3-5	1	5	5	4	4	8	.....	.....	1	.....	7	7	6	13
Washington	2	2-5	5	6	3-5	1	2	.....	5	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7	6	14

CORPORATION AND SPECIAL SCHOOL.	State and County Mills	State and County 10ths	ROAD. Mills	ROAD. 10ths	TOWNSHIP. Mills	TOWNSHIP. 10ths	CORPORATION Mills	CORPORATION 10ths	SCHOOL Mills	SCHOOL 10ths	POOR RATE Mills	POOR RATE 10ths	DEC. RATE Mills	DEC. RATE 10ths	JUNE RATE Mills	JUNE RATE 10ths	TOTA Mills
Alliance	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	10	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	13	4	13	4	26
Beach City	8	5	.....	.....	.....	4	2	5	12	.....	.....	.....	11	7	11	7	23
Canton	8	5	.....	.....	.....	2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	14	6½	14	6½	29
Canal Fulton	8	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	12	.....	.....	.....	12	4½	12	4½	24
Clinton	8	5	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	8	.....	8	3½	8	3½	14
Greentown	8	5	1	2	.....	4	.....	.....	11	2	.....	.....	11	1½	9	2½	21
Hostetter	8	5	.....	9	.....	3	5	.....	2	.....	1	.....	6	4½	6	4½	12
Limaville	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	10	.....	5	.....	.....	4	8	4½	8	4½	16
Louisville	8	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	8	.....	.....	.....	11	7½	11	7½	23
Magnolia	8	5	1	6	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	9	7	8	1	17
Marlboro	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	12	9	7	.....	.....	.....	9	7	8	1	17
Massillon	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	5	5	.....	4	14	3½	14	3½	28
Minerva	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	9	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	10	3½	10	3½	20
Mt. Union, Washington Tp	8	5	1	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	8½	12	8½	25
Mapleton	8	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	6	6	5	1	11
Navarre	8	5	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	5	5	.....	2	9	3½	9	3½	18
New Berlin	8	5	2	6	.....	3	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	11	5½	8	9½	20
New Franklin	8	5	.....	9	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	7	5	6	6	14
Osnaburg	8	5	1	2	.....	2	7	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	9	8½	9	8½	19
Uniontown	8	5	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	10	5	.....	.....	10	9	9	7	20
Waynesburg	8	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	4	.....	.....	1	7	7½	7	2½	15
Wilmot	8	5	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	5	5	.....	.....	9	2	9	2	18
West Brookfield	8	5	2	5	.....	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	9	5½	7	1½	16

STATE RATE.	RATE Mills	RATE 10ths
Ohio University	.....	1 2-5
General Revenue	1	4
Start Common School	1	.....
Sinking Fund	.....	3
Total	2	8 2-5

COUNTY RATE.	RATE Mills	RATE 10ths
Work House	.....	5
County	1	6
Bridge	1	1
Children's Home	.....	3 1-10
Poor	.....	2
Soldiers' Relief	.....	2½
Indebtedness	1	.....
Building	.....	5
Election	.....	2
Total	5	6 3-5

The Treasurer's office will be open between the hours of 8 a. m. and 4 p. m from the 1st day of October to the 20th of December and from the 1st day of April to the 20th day of June, 1897, for the purpose of receiving the taxes charged on the Tax Duplicate for year 1896.

The law declares that "each person" charged with taxes on the Tax Duplicate in the hands of a County Treasurer may pay the amount of such taxes on or before the 20th day of December, or one-half thereof on or before the 20th day of December, and the remaining half thereof on or before the 20th day of June next ensuing; but all road taxes shall be paid prior to the 20th day of December.

The time being limited by law when the Treasurer and Auditor must make their settlement, and the Treasurer pay over the money to the proper authorities, the tax-payers are hereby notified that the Delinquent List will be made up immediately after the 20th December, and the taxes collected according to the following Section of the Revised Statutes:

SECTION 1094. "When one-half of the taxes as aforesaid charged against any entry on the Tax Duplicate in the hands of the County Treasurer is not paid before the 20th day of December next, after the same has been so charged, or when the remainder of such taxes not paid on or before the 20th day of June next thereafter, the County Treasurer shall proceed to collect the same by distress or otherwise, together WITH THE PENALTY OF FIVE PER CENT. on the amount of taxes so delinquent; and in all cases where such taxes, other than on real estate, has not been paid on the 20th of December, the whole amount of taxes, other than on real estate of any taxes, other than real estate, shall be due and delinquent, and shall be collected in the manner and with the penalty provided for the current year so charged, shall be due and delinquent.

When you ask by letter or postal card for the amount of your taxes, designate your property clearly. State in what Township and section, and number of Lot. Send stamp for answer.

Send money by Certificate of Deposit, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Express. All checks taken at sender's risk.

While every effort will be made to accommodate all parties paying taxes, tax-payers are urgently requested to call early and avoid their taxes, and thus save themselves, as well as the Treasurer, a great deal of time and trouble, and prevent the disagreeable rush at the close of the season.

To insure prompt answer, all inquiries made by letter regarding taxes should be forwarded prior to December 10th and June 10th.

JACOB GEIB, TREASURER OF STARK COUNTY, OHIO.

Treasurer's Office, Canton, Stark County, Ohio, October 1, 1896.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®